

COBB COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT



Prepared for:

The Cobb County Board of Commissioners
and the Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission

By

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2005/2006**

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Robert A. Ciucevich, M.P.H. – Project Manager, Historic Preservation Planner



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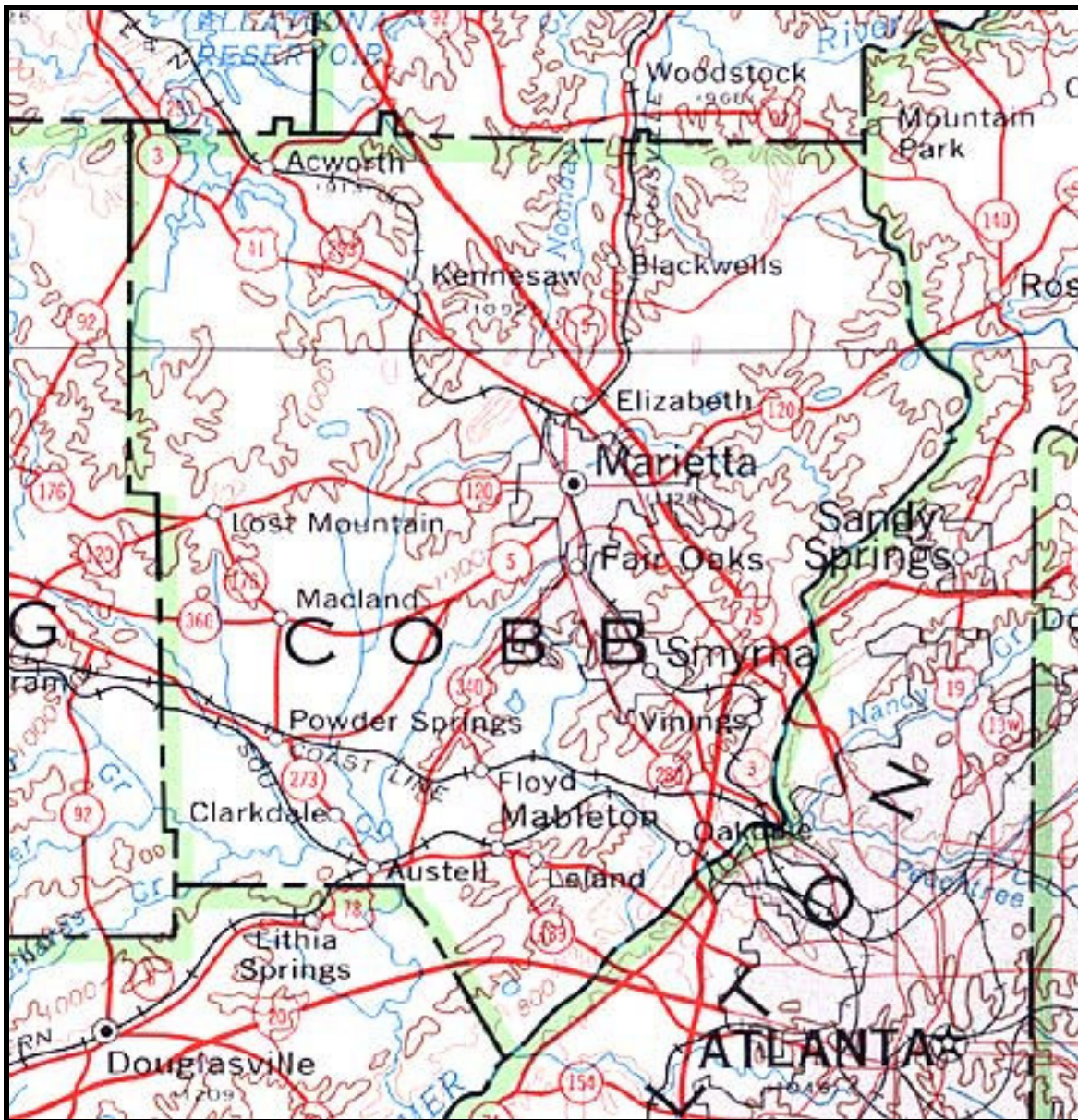


Figure 1: Cobb County: U.S. Geological Survey Georgia Base Map, 1970

SECTION 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Cobb County Historic Resources Survey was conducted as part of a countywide effort initiated by the Cobb County Board of Commissioners and the Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission to identify and survey all historically significant properties located within the unincorporated sections of the county. The survey, which will form the basis for future preservation planning, was funded through a Certified Local Government (CLG) Survey and Planning Grant from the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and matched in part by the Cobb County Board of Commissioners. All phases of the survey were conducted by Robert A. Ciucevich of Quatrefoil Consulting in consultation with Kim Sawyer and Mandy Elliott, the former and acting Cobb County Historic Preservation Planner, respectively. The survey encompassed all areas within the unincorporated limits of the county except Dobbins Air Force Base.

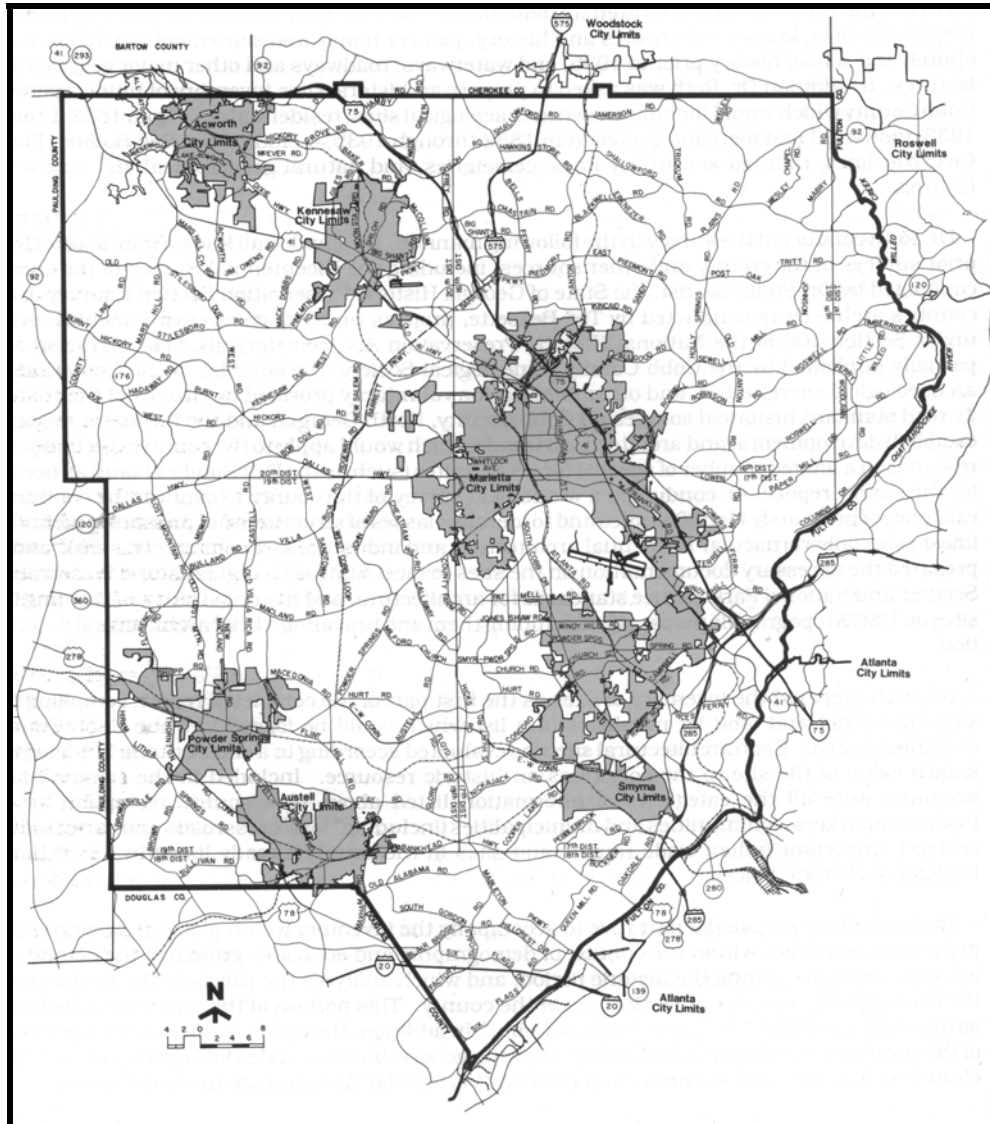


Figure 2: Cobb County Survey Area (incorporated areas in grey).

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

Survey procedures outlined in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual provided by the Historic Preservation Division were followed throughout the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey. The surveyor conducted a preliminary area analysis field survey of the survey area during which the different types of historic properties, locations of their major concentrations, and general periods and patterns of development of the historic resources were identified. During this time the locations of all properties deemed to be 50 years or older were marked on USGS quadrangle maps with field numbers assigned in chronological order and quad maps completed in a set, predetermined order (see Figure #3). Following this, an intensive field survey was performed in which all properties meeting survey requirements were photographed and a Georgia Historic Resource Survey form completed. Those resources that suffered a significant loss of integrity or were not quite 50 years old were excluded from the survey (although their locations are marked on the field maps – see paragraph below). Following the field survey, all data and digital photos were input in NAHRGIS, the Natural, Archeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information Systems online data base. All data and digital photos resulting from this survey can be viewed by logging onto the NAHRGIS website, www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis.

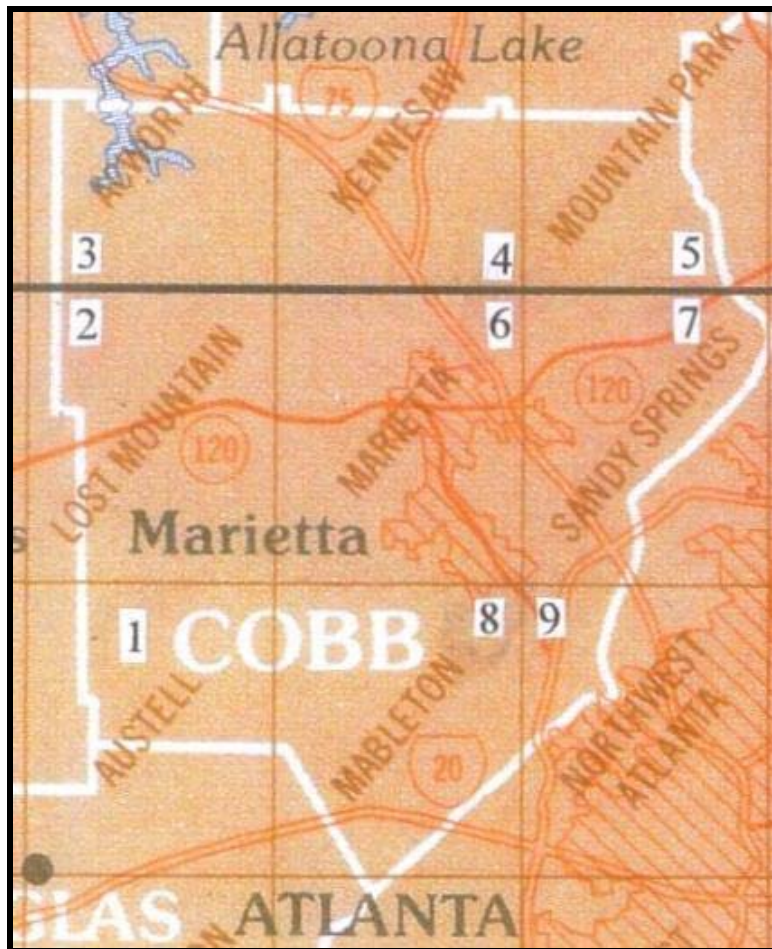


Figure 3: Order of Survey – Cobb USGS Quad Maps

It should be noted that the sheer number of houses built in Cobb County between the mid 1940s through the 1950s – a number that easily reaches into the thousands – made the inclusion of all of the houses built during this period prohibitive. During this time, the population of Cobb County nearly doubled as a result of the establishment of the Bell Bomber Plant during World War II as well as the rapid expansion of the Atlanta Metropolitan Area during the 1950s and 1960s. Scores of subdivisions were established in and on the outskirts of the county's incorporated cities and towns during this time while whole sections of previously rural farmland and crossroads communities, particularly in southeast Cobb County, were converted into suburbs of metro Atlanta. Most of the resources dating from this period of rapid development are American small house and ranch type houses. These building types are the most common house types found in Cobb County as they were introduced during the county's greatest period of population growth. While many examples of these types are similar in form and appear to lack the traditional architectural distinction of earlier house forms, they nevertheless represent an important time in the development of Cobb County and the region. Coupled with the growing recognition in the preservation community of the significance of architecture of the recent past – particularly the ubiquitous ranch house – it was decided early in the survey process to include a representative number of ranch and American small house examples in the survey. While it was understood that all of these buildings could not be surveyed due to their number (and to some degree, significance as individual resources), an effort was made to mark the location of all unsurveyed pre-1957 ranch and American small house types on the field survey map for use in future preservation planning. In addition, a separate index was created that includes these resources as well as other historic resources excluded from the survey due to a perceived loss of integrity. This index can be found in the Appendix.

Historical information for the preparation of the developmental history of Cobb County, as well as the background information of the individual properties, was obtained through research at the Georgia Historical Society, the Cobb County Public Library, and the Georgia Room at the Live Oak Branch of the Savannah-Chatham County Public Library. All resources included in the survey have been cross-referenced with past surveys and written works, including (but not limited to) the 1978 survey of the county conducted by Ted Bessette, the 1998 survey of Western Cobb County by Brockington and Associates, and Darlene Roth's seminal work Architecture, Archeology, and Landscapes: Resources for Historic Preservation in Unincorporated Cobb County, Georgia (c1988). A number of local informant interview were conducted as well.

While it is possible that a historic property may have been inadvertently omitted from this survey, whether as a result of physical changes that have obscured its historic character or to borderline age, the surveyor believes that the vast majority of historic resources located within the survey area have been documented by this project.

SECTION 3: SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 875 historic resources were surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey. A survey index listing the survey field number, Georgia Historic Resources Survey Resource ID number, historic name (if applicable), address, academic style, academic type, construction date, and National Register eligibility can be found in the appendices.

Construction Dates

In analyzing the results for property distribution by common historical time periods, the majority of resources surveyed were built between 1940 and 1959, or the World War II-post war/Cold War era. This was a period of great prosperity and growth for Cobb County. During this time, the population of Cobb County nearly doubled as a result of the establishment of the Bell Bomber Plant during World War II as well as the rapid expansion of the Atlanta Metropolitan Area during the 1950s and 1960s. As noted in the Methodology, housing dating from this period was built in the thousands and therefore, only a representative number of examples were included in the survey. A total of 319 historic resources, or 36.4% of properties surveyed, date from this period.

The following is a chronological list of the major historical time periods represented in the survey:

- ❖ Antebellum (1820-1860) – 37 historic resources (4.2%)
- ❖ Civil War (1861-1865) – 6 historic resources (.7%)
- ❖ Reconstruction (1866-1879) – 11 historic resources (1.3%)
- ❖ New South (1880-1919) – 186 historic resources (21.3%)
- ❖ Roaring Twenties (1920-1929) – 79 historic resources (9%)
- ❖ Great Depression (1930-1939) – 239 historic resources (27.3%)
- ❖ World War II/pre-Cold War (c1940-1949) – 166 historic resources (19%)
- ❖ Cold War (1950 – 1964) – 153 historic resources (17.5%)

Table 1. Breakdown of Resources by Construction Date

Time Period	Number of Resources
1830 – 1839	5
1840 – 1849	15
1850 – 1859	17
1860 – 1869	6
1870 – 1879	11
1880 – 1889	38
1890 – 1899	20
1900 – 1909	81
1910 – 1919	47
1920 – 1929	79
1930 – 1939	239
1940 – 1949	166
1950 – 1959	146
1960 – 1964	7

Original Use

In analyzing the results for original use, an overwhelming majority of resources were single family residential. A total of 775 resources, or 88.6% of the buildings surveyed, fell into this category. Most of the remaining resources surveyed are agricultural, commercial, industrial, institutional, or religious buildings scattered throughout the county and on the outskirts of incorporated cities and towns. Mill/company housing (Clarkdale Mill Village) were the second most numerous original use, making up 11% of resources surveyed, while churches were third, making up 4% of resources surveyed.

Table 2. Breakdown of Resources by Original Use

Original Use	Number of Resources
Single Family Residential	775
Multiple Family-Duplex	43*
Multiple Family – Apartment Building	1
Dwelling (secondary)	2
Retail Store/Shop	7
General Store	8
Business/Office	4
Motel Court	2
Warehouse	3
Restaurant/Bar/Cafe	2
Warehouse	3
Church	35
Parsonage	1
Religious – campground/arbor/retreat	1
Religious – campground “tents”	1 (concentration of 23)
Religious – Sunday school	1
School	6
College-related housing/facility	2
Agricultural – Barn	4
Mill/Processing/Manufacturing Facility	4
Mill/Company Housing	94
Civic/Social – club	2
Fraternal/Patriotic organization	2
Fire Station	2
Recreation Pavilion	1
Covered Bridge	1
Railroad Trestle Bridge	2
Gas Stations	7
Garage/Auto Repair Garage	2
Auto Bridge	2
Quonset Hut	1
Military – battle site/fortification	4

*41 of this number is also including as part of “mill/company housing” (Clarkdale)

SECTION 4: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Created by an act of the General Assembly on December 3, 1832, Cobb County was one of nine northwest Georgia Counties carved out of Cherokee Indian country by an act of the General Assembly on December 3, 1832. The county was named in honor of U.S. Senator Thomas W. Cobb of Greensboro (Scott).

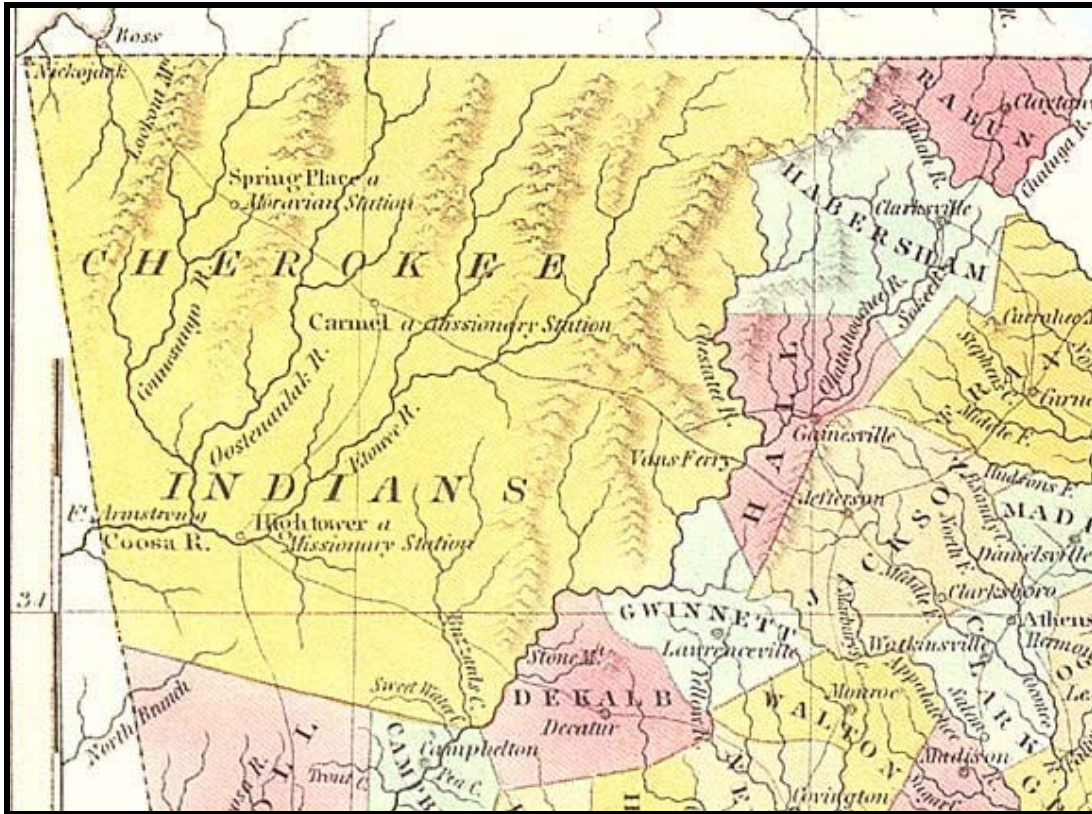


Figure 4: Map of Cherokee Nation in Georgia c1830

When the first pioneers arrived in the area during the early 19th century they encountered the Creek and Cherokee, who lived “peacefully in their log shelters and farmed and traded with the whites.” By the 1820s the Cherokees had claimed the land in north Georgia, pushing the Creeks southeast of the Chattahoochee River (a natural boundary between the two tribes). The Cherokees lived in scattered settlements and in three villages in what is now Cobb County (Paden & McTyre, 2005). The indian villages were important points for trading and negotiating. The old Creek town, Standing Peachtree, occupied territory on both sides of the Chattahoochee at the mouth of Peachtree Creek and was the entry point to the Cherokee nation, a strategic location for white commerce with the Indians. Three other towns within the present borders of Cobb County served Indian trading necessities: Sweetwater on Sweetwater Creek; Kennesaw Town on Noonday Creek; and Buffalow Fishtown, located 16 miles southeast of Marietta. Buzzard’s Roost, also known as Sandtown, was another important trading center on the Chattahoochee (Roth, 1988). In addition to villages,

the Creeks and Cherokees also created a system of trading routes, which white settlers later converted from single file pathways to horse paths to wagon roads. Two of these routes, the New Echota Trail (known commonly in Atlanta as the Peachtree Trail), and the Hightower Trail, cross through present day Cobb County. The New Echota Trail ran north and south between Chattanooga (Ross's Landing) and Standing Peachtree on the Chattahoochee. State Route 293 (old Highway 41) and State Route 3 roughly follow this route. Shallowford Road follows the original route of the Hightower Trail as it crossed through the county (Roth).

When gold was discovered in the Cherokee territory near Dahlonega in 1828, adventurers and prospectors flocked to the area, encroaching on Indian lands. In 1830, Georgia claimed the Indian territory in its entirety, designating it as Cherokee County of the State of Georgia. The land was surveyed, carved into 40-acre gold lots and 160-acre farm lots. In 1832, the state held a lottery to dispose of the Cherokee lands to eligible white citizens (Roth).

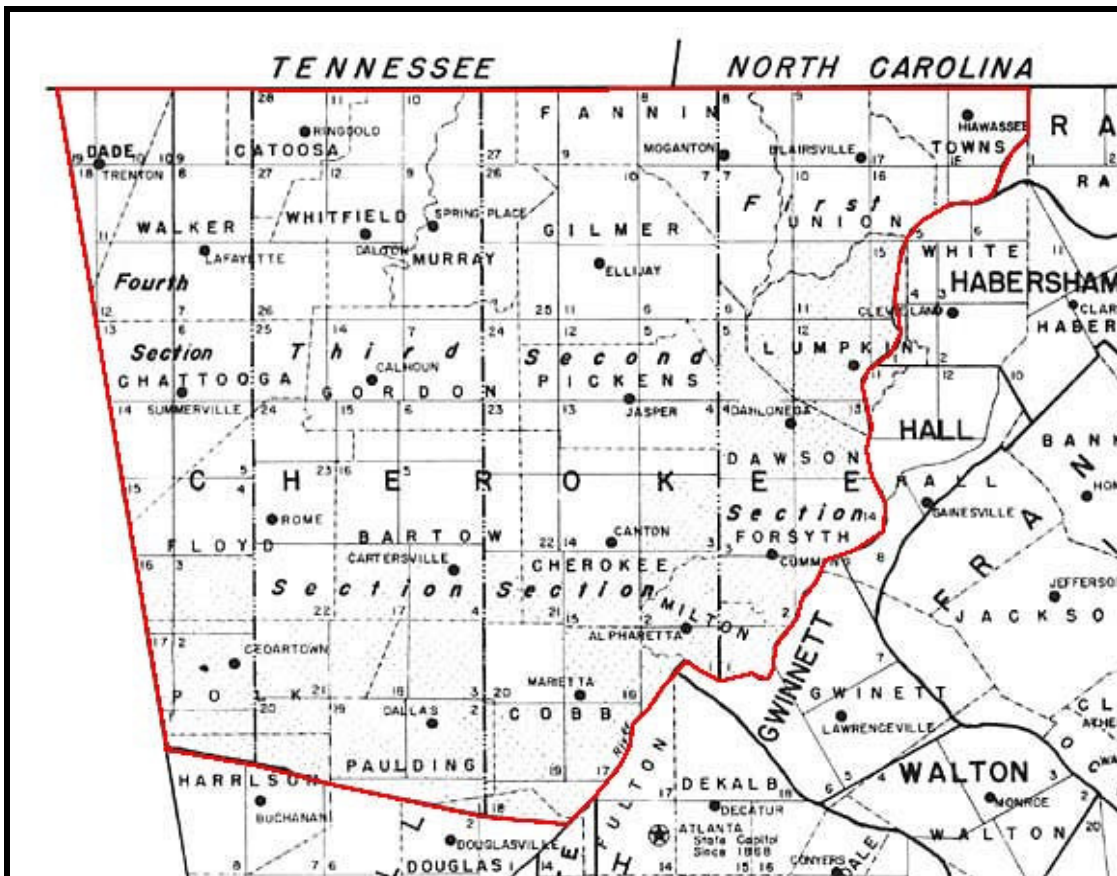


Figure 5: Map of Cherokee County c1831

The first attempts to remove the Indians totally from northwest Georgia occurred in 1830 when vigilante groups raided Indian properties, forcing the Indians to relocate.

The Cherokees refused to voluntarily abandon their properties in 1834, even when they offered to cede another portion of their holdings to the State of Georgia (Roth). In 1835 a Cherokee delegation which represented a minority faction of the nation signed the Treaty of New Echota, and for a payment of \$15 million agreed to relocate to Oklahoma (Brockington and Associates, 1998). When the treaty was made effective in 1836, the Cherokees were given two years to evacuate on their own accord and some 2000 did so (Roth). In 1838, the United States Army and Georgia Militia gathered most of the Cherokees that remained into stockades. The Cherokee Nation, numbering approximately 17,000, was then marched westward to present-day Oklahoma. Several thousand men, women, and children died during what has been called the “Trail of Tears” (Brockington and Associates).

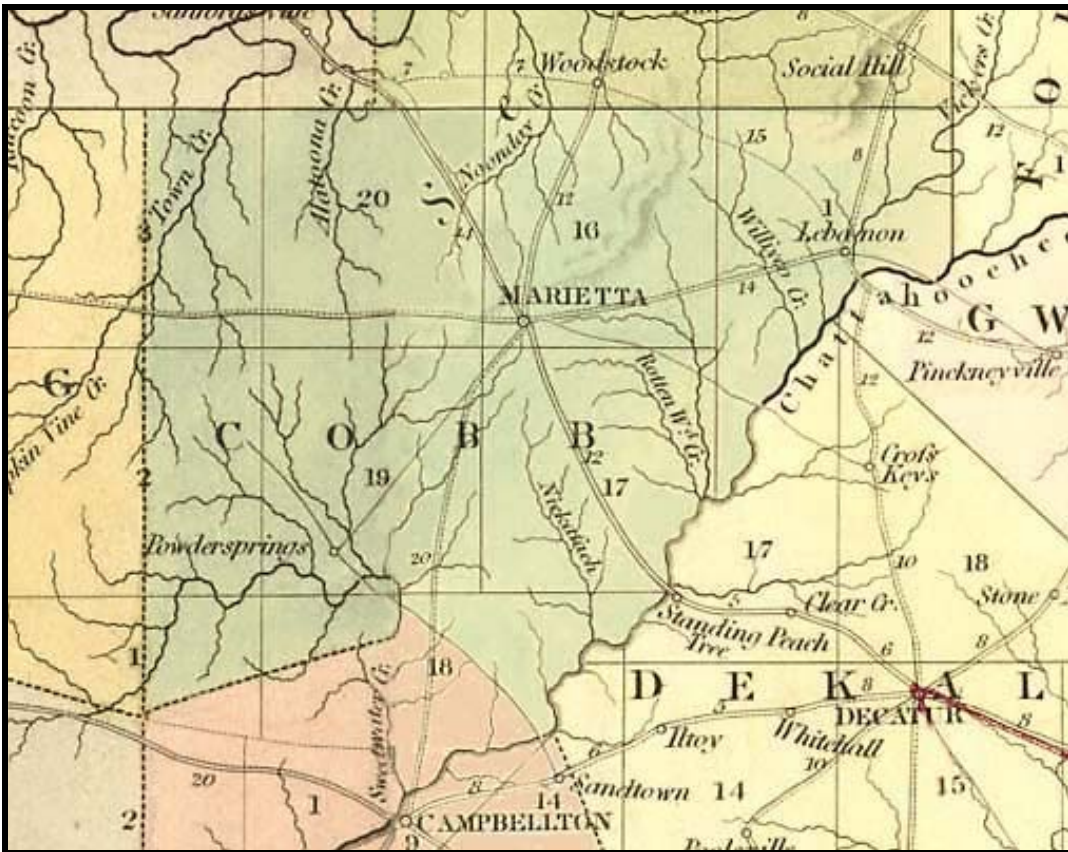


Figure 6 : Map of Cobb County c1839

Located in the upper Piedmont region, Cobb County had few large plantations, developing instead around small subsistence farms. The greatest wealth was in the towns, which grew after the removal of the Cherokees in 1838. Marietta, settled in 1833 and designated the county seat in 1834, developed in the geographical center of the new county. Marietta received its official charter in 1852. By 1850 Marietta was a popular resort community with several hotels attracting summer visitors seeking a cooler, healthier climate than the Georgia and South Carolina coast. Other towns

established in the 1830s were Springville (later Powder Springs, 1838) and Roswell (1839). (The thriving industrial center of Roswell was part of Cobb County until 1932.)

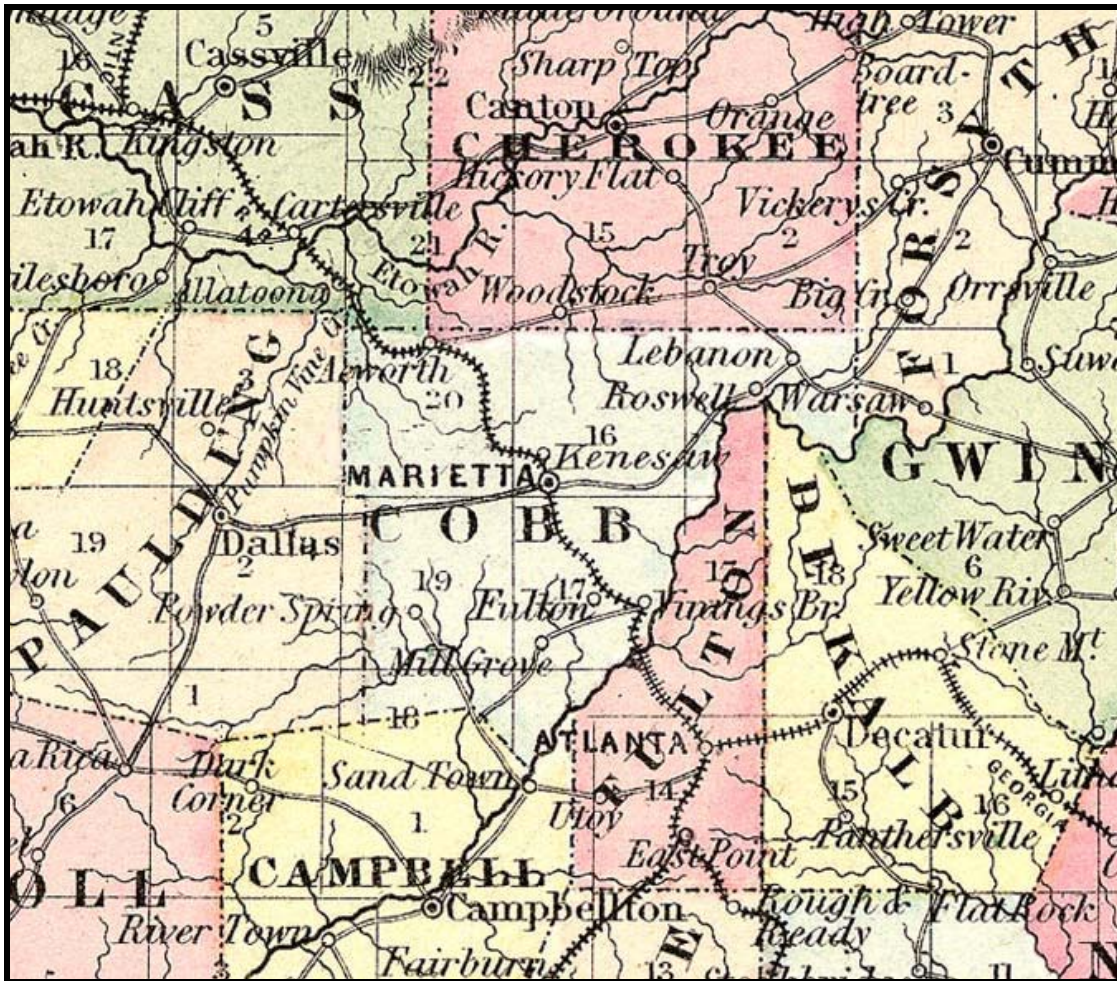


Figure 7: Map of Cobb County c1855

One of the most important factors in the early growth of the county was the construction of a railway line by the state-owned Western and Atlantic Railroad. The railroad route largely determined the location of several towns and communities. The first section of rails was laid in 1842 from Marthasville (later Atlanta), following the wagon road northward to Marietta. Regular train service began in 1845 (Paden & McTyre). Towns that developed along the Western and Atlantic Railroad during the 1840s were Smyrna, Kennesaw, and Acworth. Smyrna, which was originally called Smyrna Camp Ground, was a well known religious encampment in the early 1830s and an early railroad stop in the 1840s. Smyrna was incorporated in 1872. Kennesaw (c1887), formerly Big Shanty Grade, had its beginning as shanty housing for local railroad workers during the 1830s. Acworth (c1860) was originally a water stop called Northcut Station during the 1840s. During the 1850s, the area experienced great

economic growth as a result of the abundant cotton harvests, lumber production, and convenient rail transportation (Paden & McTyre).

During the Civil War (1861-1865), General William T. Sherman led an invading Union army from Chattanooga, Tenn., toward Atlanta as part of the Atlanta Campaign. Several bloody battles were fought in Cobb in June and July 1864, including the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The Union assault on Kennesaw Mountain failed to dislodge Southern forces from their entrenched positions but part of the Union force was able to outflank the Confederates, forcing them to abandon the mountain and move south to defend Atlanta. Federal casualties amounted to almost 3,000 while the Confederates lost 800 troops. Union forces occupied Marietta on July 3, 1864 and remained until November when they burned most of the town, including 100 buildings and houses. Acworth, Kennesaw, Austell and Smyrna also suffered destruction by the Federals (Cobb Co. Government Website, 2005).

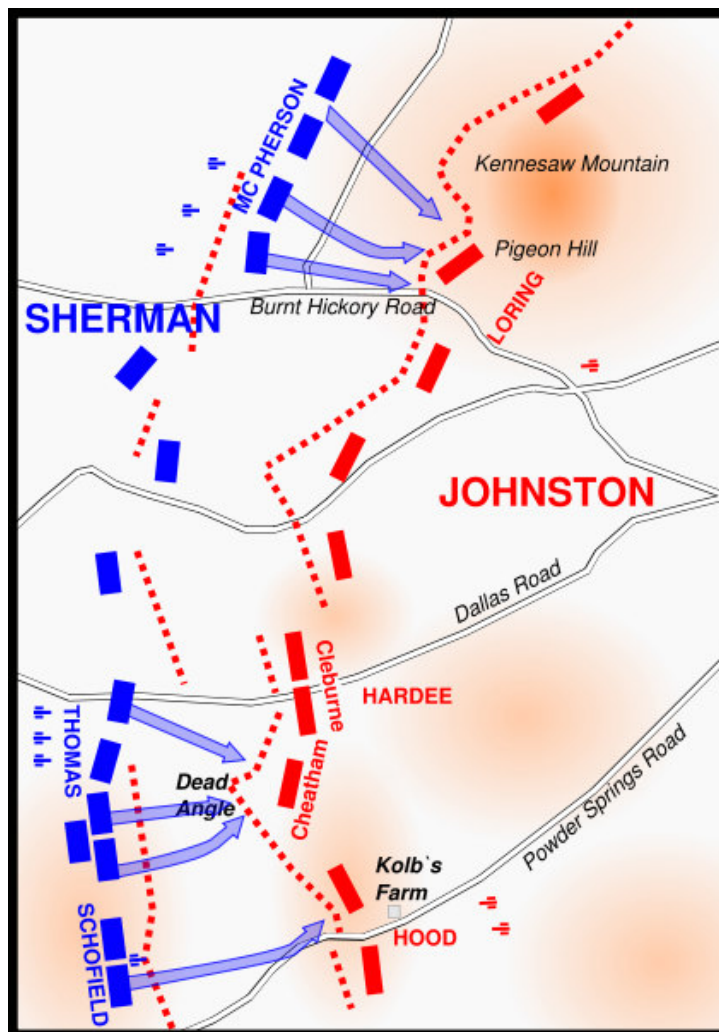


Figure 8: Battle of Kennesaw Mountain

When the effects of the war and Reconstruction began to wane, Cobb citizens began repairing their damaged homes and businesses, and commerce gradually resumed. The railroad was rebuilt in 1866, and there were 21 manufacturers established in the area by 1870. Mabelton (1882) and Austell (1885) were established during the 1880s when the Georgia Pacific Railroad was completed through the southern section of the county in 1882. Marietta and other communities began to prosper again during the 1880s and 1890s, with cotton production dominating agriculture. By 1930, the nationwide Great Depression, the boll weevil's devastation of cotton crops, declining cotton prices, and other factors made farming impractical. Agricultural cultivation continued its decline and by the late 1940s, the number of Cobb County farms had decreased by nearly 50 percent (Paden & McTyre).

In 1942 the county began to make the transition from agriculture to industry when the Federal government built a large manufacturing plant in Marietta where Bell Aircraft Corporation produced 665 B-29 bombers that helped the United States defeat Germany and Japan in World War II. By 1945 the large government-built assembly plant provided employment for more than 28,000 workers. After the war, the "bomber plant" closed but was reopened in 1951, during the Korean War (1950-53). Lockheed Aircraft Corporation took over production and became the nation's leading producer of transport planes (Cobb Co. Government Website).

Since World War II Cobb County's population has grown steadily, from 38,272 in 1940 to 607,751 in 2000, according to the U.S. census. Cobb is the third largest county in Georgia. By mid-2003 more than 27,000 businesses were licensed in Cobb County. As of 2005, the largest employers were the Home Depot, Lockheed Martin, Publix, Wal-Mart, and WellStar Health System. Growth in population and wealth contributed to the county's expanding political power. In the 1990s Cobb was the home base for Newt Gingrich, the first Republican Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives in forty years, and Roy Barnes, Georgia's governor from 1999 to 2003 (Scott, 2007).

SECTION 5: ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Cobb County Historic Resources Survey yielded a great deal of information about the architectural make up of the areas considerable historic resources. While the survey form presents specific information about each individual property, the following are general analyses of the following areas:

- ❖ Architectural Style
 - A) General Outline of Styles
- ❖ Building Type
 - A) General Outline of Building Types
 - B) Outbuildings
- ❖ Structural Characteristics and Building Materials

Architectural Style

Of the 875 historic resources surveyed, only 338 properties, or 39% of the buildings surveyed, are representative of an academic architectural style. A few residential resources were found to exhibit elements of two or more styles. There were thirteen instances of secondary stylistic elements.

Table 3. Breakdown of Resources by Architectural Style

Architectural Style	Number of Examples
No Academic Style	537
Craftsman	123
Colonial Revival	119
Folk Victorian	61
English Vernacular Revival	22
Queen Anne	6
Italianate	2
Commercial/Stripped Classical	1
Greek Revival	8
Gothic Revival	4
Neoclassical Revival	7
Romanesque Revival	2
Spanish Colonial Revival	1
Moderne	1
International	2
Gable front contemporary	1

As indicated in Table 3, Craftsman and Colonial Revival are the most common architectural styles found in Cobb County, representing 36% and 35% of examples surveyed, respectively. Although a majority of the resources exhibiting stylistic influences displayed elements or were vernacular expressions of various styles, several high style examples were identified during the survey

A) General Outline of Styles

The outline that follows provides an overview of the different academic architectural styles found in unincorporated Cobb County and gives the architectural and historical contexts that shaped the development of these historic resources on a local, regional, and national level.

GREEK REVIVAL 1825-1860

The Greek Revival began in this country with the construction of public buildings that were intended to convey the importance of national ideals such as freedom and democracy. Numerous domestic examples emerged as a result of carpenter's guilds and pattern books written by classically trained architects. Greek Revival became the dominant style of American domestic architecture between 1830 and 1850, during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style.

The style is characterized by as low pitched gable or hip roof with a wide band of trim beneath the cornice of the main roof and porch (representing a classical entablature) that is often undecorated, but sometimes exhibits dentils or Italianate brackets. A one, two, or four paneled door is usually surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular transom encased in a larger, decorative framework. Most examples exhibit an entry or full height porch supported by either round classical columns, which are commonly found on more academic examples, or square columns, which are typical for vernacular examples of the style. Windows are mostly 6/6 and exhibit simple, yet decorative surrounds.



Photo 1: Cheney-Newcomer House (c1856), 2780 Powder Springs Road

Eight (8) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style. The Greek Revival style accounts for 2.4% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Photo 2: McAdoo House (c1850), 1706 Powder Springs Road.



Photo 3: “Rockford”/Smith-Manning House (c1839-41), 425 Manning Street

The McAdoo and Smith-Manning Houses (above) are also good examples of a regional building type known as a Sand Hills Cottage: a four-room, central-hall or hall-parlor house raised on a daylight basement, found mostly in the Augusta area.

FOLK VICTORIAN 1870-1910

The Folk Victorian style is defined by the presence of Victorian detailing on National Folk, or post-railroad house forms. The principle areas of elaboration are the porch and cornice line. Queen Anne-inspired spindlework detailing (turned spindles and lace-like spandrels), jig saw cut trim, and turned or chamfered posts are characteristic porch details. Italianate-inspired brackets are commonly found along the cornices. Although Folk Victorian houses share similar decorative detail, they are easily differentiated from Queen Anne style houses by virtue of their symmetrical façades and the lack of textured and varied wall surfaces that is characteristic of the former.

The growth of the railway system played a key role in the popularity of the Folk Victorian style in that it made possible the distribution of inexpensive, pre-cut Victorian detailing throughout the nation. Many builders simply grafted this newly available trim onto the traditional folk house forms they were familiar with. Pre-cut detailing was also used as a way to update an older folk form, often by adding a new Victorian porch.



Photo 4: 2141 Old Lost Mountain Road (1880-89)

Sixty-one (61) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey display elements of the Folk Victorian style. The Folk Victorian style was the third most common architectural style identified within the survey area, accounting for 18% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Photo 5: 1391 Bullard Road (c1885-94)



Photo 6: 5250 Macland Road (1890-99)

COLONIAL REVIVAL 1880-1955

Colonial Revival was the dominant style for domestic buildings throughout the nation during the first half of the 20th century. The term “Colonial Revival” refers to the rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard that followed the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. The style draws primary inspiration from Georgian and Adam prototypes, with secondary influences coming from Post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial sources. Examples exhibiting details from two or more of these precedents are common.

Early Colonial Revival style buildings were largely free interpretations of colonial precedents featuring exaggerated colonial decorative details. The Colonial Revival Movement of the late 19th century provided the inspiration for the Shingles style and the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style, which was closely related to the asymmetrical Colonial Revival house.



Photo 7: 4730 Floyd Road (c1920), Floyd/Mableton vicinity

Wide distribution of books and magazines featuring measured drawings and photographs of colonial buildings during the first decades of the 20th century cultivated an interest in more historically correct copies of colonial prototypes with correct proportions and details. As a result, Colonial Revival style buildings built between 1915 and 1935 reflect these influences by more closely resembling colonial prototypes. As with all domestic architecture, post World War II tastes and trends lead to a simplification of the style



Photo 8: McEachern Memorial United Methodist Church (c1931)

during the 1940s and 1950s. Common characteristics of Colonial Revival-style houses include: a symmetrical façade; accentuated front door often featuring a pediment supported by pilasters or a small gabled stoop supported by slender columns; transom over the door or sidelights are common; windows have double hung sash, usually with multiple lights in one or both sashes; windows are frequently paired.

One-hundred and nineteen (119) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey display elements of the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style was the second-most common architectural style identified within the survey area, accounting for 36% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Photo 9: 2080 Macland Rd (c1935) – Amer. small hse displaying “Cape Cod form”



Photo 10: 2001 Lee Road (c1940) – American small hse displaying “Cape Cod form”

CLARKDALE MILL VILLAGE – c1932 WORKERS COTTAGES



Photo 11: bungalow, 3312 Bloomfield Ave.



Photo 12: duplex, 30/32 Austell Pwdr Springs Rd.



Photo 13: Georgian cott., 3379 Bloomfield Av.

CRAFTSMAN 1905-1930

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses throughout the country in the first two decades of the 20th century. Craftsman houses were inspired by the work of Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene, two California architects who designed and executed a number of highly detailed landmark buildings that combine such influences as the English Arts and Crafts movement, Oriental wooden architecture, Swiss roof forms, and the manual arts. Vernacular versions of Greene and Greene's work was spread throughout the country through pattern books and popular magazines, quickly making the one-story Craftsman house the most popular and fashionable smaller house in the country.

Craftsman style houses feature a low-pitched roof, usually gable, with a wide, unenclosed eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. Other common details include knee braces, false beams, paired and casement windows, and square, battered columns resting on masonry piers.



Photo 14: 4435 Oakdale Road (c1925-34) – Front gable, Craftsman style bungalow.

One hundred and twenty-one (121) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County's Historic Resources Survey display elements or were considered good examples of the Craftsman style, making up 37% of properties surveyed that conform to an academic style. The Craftsman style is the most common architectural style found in Cobb County.

ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL 1890-1940

The English Vernacular Revival style (Tudor), although relatively obscure before World War I, greatly expanded in popularity during the 1920s and 1930s as improved masonry veneering techniques allowed even modest examples to closely mimic English prototypes. Rivalled only by the Colonial Revival style, the English Vernacular Revival was a dominant style of domestic building for a large proportion of early 20th century suburban houses throughout the country. English Vernacular Revival style houses typically feature a steeply pitched roof with a façade dominated by one or more steeply pitched cross gables; gabled entry foyer or porch; massive chimney often crowned with decorative chimney pots; tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing; and other decorative elements such as half-timbering, round arch doors, and windows, wrought iron fixtures, and granite or marble coping and detailing.

Twenty -two (22) building surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey display elements of the English Vernacular Revival style, accounting for 6.5% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Photo 15: Cooper Lake Road – Leland Community

Building Types

A total of 725 properties surveyed in Cobb County were identified as conforming to one of the architectural types recognized by the Historic Preservation Division and identified in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual. Table 4 lists 31 building types existing within the survey area. As indicated in Table 4, the bungalow (142 historic resources or 19.6%) and the American small house (141 historic resources or 19.4%) are the most common building types identified in the survey area.* 150 historic resources, or 21% of the total number of buildings surveyed, did not conform to any academic building type.

Table 4. Breakdown of Resources by Architectural Type

Architectural Building Type	Number of Examples
No Academic Type	150
Single Pen	5
Dogtrot	3
Double Pen	5
Hall-parlor	24
Saddlebag	9
Central Hallway	61
Georgian Cottage	73
Sands Hill Cottage	2
Shotgun	1
Gable Wing Cottage	35
New South Cottage	25
Bungalow	142
I-house	3
Gable Wing House	2
Georgian House	5
Plantation Plain	1
Front Gable Church	32
Central Tower Church	3
Corner Store	1
Retail and Office Commercial Building	1
Multiple Retail Commercial Building	3
Single Retail Commercial Building	2
Community Store	6
One Room Schoolhouse	2
Side Gable Cottage	26
Foursquare Cottage	7
Pyramidal Cottage	7
English Cottage	8
American Small House	141
Ranch	68
Split Level	2
Unknown	11

*The bungalow is the most common of the historical building types that were fully included in the survey process while the ranch and American small house, which number in the thousands, were surveyed in limited numbers with only representative examples being included in the survey. See Methodology for further information.

A) General Outline of Types

The outline that follows provides an overview of the different academic building types found in unincorporated Cobb County and gives the architectural and historical contexts that shaped the development of these historic resources on a local, regional, and national level.

SINGLE PEN

Single pen houses consist of a single room, either square or rectangular. The location and arrangement of the doors and the windows varies, and the chimney or flue is located at the exterior of one of the gable ends. Usually the roof is gabled. Because of its small size, the single pen house was usually enlarged by additions, so few houses of this type remain in their original form. Construction of single pen houses evolved from heavy, rough hewn logs used in the late 18th and early 19th century to lighter framing by the mid 19th century. Most surviving single pen houses in Georgia were built between 1850 and 1900.



Photo 16: Power-Jackson Cabin (c1840), 4701 Post Oak Tritt Road

Five (5) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as single pen type houses. It is possible that other buildings in the the survey were originally single pen houses that have been added onto to form other building types (such as double pen, hall-parlor, etc).

SADDLEBAG

The saddlebag house derives its name from a central chimney flanked by two rooms, which seem to hang suspended on either side of the chimney. The rooms are usually square, and the roof is usually gabled. There are two subtypes, one with an exterior door into each room (like the double pen) and one with a single, central door into a vestibule beside the chimney. There are three periods of construction for the saddlebag in Georgia. The earliest saddlebag houses, were built in the 1830s and 1840s in rural agricultural areas, are quite rare statewide. In the last few decades of the century, saddlebags were popular for modest housing in outlying fringes of Georgia's towns and cities. Far more examples survive today from the great period of mill village construction, from about 1910 to 1930.



Photo 17: 2390 Macland Road (c1900-09)

Nine (9) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as saddlebag type houses.

HALL-PARLOR

Hall-parlor houses, named after two old fashioned uses for rooms, are a traditional British folk form that consists of two unequal rooms. Entry is into the larger of the two rooms, the hall (not hallway), which served multiple functions. Almost always gabled, the hall-parlor house can have one or two exterior end chimneys, but typically features a single chimney in the parlor end. Although this house type is one of the earliest found in America, in Georgia most of the remaining examples were built in the last half of the 19th century and the first three decades of the 20th. The type was adaptable and expandable and was popular for farm owners, tenant farmers, and mill workers alike.



Photo 18: 2886 John Petrea Road (c1880-89)

Twenty (24) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as hall-parlor type houses, making up 3.3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



Photo 19: Side elevation, 2886 John Petrea Road.



Photo 20: 4750 Mosely Street – A simple c1930s example near Clarksdale.

CENTRAL HALLWAY

This house type has proved a favorite for Georgians throughout the 19th century. It consists, as the name suggests, of a central passageway between two rooms. It is distinguished from other types with a central hallway being only one room deep. The central hallway type most frequently had a gable roof and exterior end chimneys on both ends. The type seems to be fairly evenly distributed across the state, appearing mainly on average sized farmsteads and on principle streets in Georgia's towns and cities. Most examples of the type were built between 1830 and 1930, with clusters occurring in the periods 1840-1860 and 1870-1890.



Photo 21: 4122 Steinhauser Road (c1850s)

Sixty-one (61) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as central hallway type houses, making up 8.4% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



Photo 22: 2488 Bankstone Road (c1850)



Photo 23: 2860 Hicks Road (c1890)

GABLE WING COTTAGE

Of the late 19th century house types in Georgia, the gable wing cottage perhaps has the most examples. In plan, it is T or L shaped, and usually, though not always, has a gabled roof. Sometimes called the gable-front-and-wing or gable-ell house type, the gable wing cottage consists of a gable front at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the façade. The front door, located in the recessed wing, may lead into a hallway or directly into the room in the wing. Fairly evenly distributed across Georgia, the gabled wing cottage was popular in both rural and urban areas in both modest and well-to-do neighborhoods. Its period of greatest popularity was 1875-1915.



Photo 24: Lost Mountain Road (c1885)

Thirty five (35) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as gable wing type houses, making up 4.8% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



Photo 25: Vest-Hodge House (c1890), 2949 Paces Mill Road – Vinings



Photo 26: 2140 Macland Road (c1910-19)

GEORGIAN COTTAGE

The Georgian cottage is possibly the single most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia. The Georgian cottage is named for its floor plan, not the state, and is derived from 18th century Georgian architecture. The Georgian plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The plan shape is usually square or nearly square, and the chimneys are sometimes in the exterior walls but usually in the interior of the house, between each pair of rooms. Houses of this type were built in all periods of Georgia history, well into the 20th century, but with greatest concentration between 1850 and 1890.



Photo 27: Gann-Love-Hill House (c1841), 201 Concord Road

Seventy-three (73) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as Georgian cottage type houses, making up 10.1% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



Photo 28: 2818 Austell Road (c1890)



Photo 29: Workers House, Clarkdale Mill Village – 3473 Bothwell Street (c1932)

NEW SOUTH COTTAGE

Named after the turn-of-the century period of great economic growth and regional confidence, the New South cottage was a very popular house type built for middle and upper middle income Georgians between the 1890s and 1920s. The type features a central square mass, usually hip, with gabled projections. Unlike the similar Queen Ann cottage type, the New South cottage features a central hallway plan and exhibits an emphasis on symmetry. The central hallway is flanked by pairs of rooms, one or both of which might project forward. A pair of gables in the façade, either over projecting rooms or flush with the wall of the main mass, provides additional emphasis on symmetry. Examples of the type can be found throughout Georgia in both urban and rural areas, although the greatest concentration is located in the state's largest cities and towns.



Photo 30: 3440 Clay Road (1890-99), Clarkdale vicinity

Twenty five (25) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as New South cottage type houses, making up 3.4% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



Photo 31: 4290 Trickum Road (1900-09), Sandy Plains



Photo 32: 2601 Old Stilesboro Road (1890-99) – Mars Hill Community

BUNGALOW

Sometimes mistakenly referred to as a style, bungalow house forms are long and low with irregular floor plans within an overall rectangular shape. Integral porches are common, as are low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs. Bungalows were very popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1939, almost as popular in rural areas as in cities and towns. The bungalow type is divided into four subtypes based on roof forms and roof orientation: front gable, side gable, hip, and cross gable. The front and side gable versions of the bungalow greatly outnumber hipped bungalows, while cross-gabled bungalows are rare.



Photo 33: 4380 Austell Powder Springs Rd (c1930s). Ex. of front gable subtype.

One hundred and forty-two (142) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as bungalow type houses, making up 19.6% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type. The bungalow is the most common building type (built before 1950 – see Methodology) found in Cobb County.



Photo 34: Example of hip subtype on Cooper Lake Road, Gilmore Community.



Photo 35: 4290 Weaver Street (c1929), Gilmore Community.

PYRAMID, SIDE GABLE, & FOURSQUARE COTTAGES

One of the simplest housing forms in early 20th century Georgia, the pyramid cottage consists of a square main mass, typically with four principal rooms and no hallway. The most memorable feature is the steeply pitched pyramidal roof. Most pyramid cottages were built between 1910 and 1930. The house type seems to have been more popular in the regions between the Fall Line and the Coast and in rural sections and on the fringes of towns than in urban areas.



Photo 36: 2610 Acworth Due West Road (c1910-19)

Seven (7) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as pyramid cottages, making up 1% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.

Side Gable Cottage

The side gable cottage is similar to the pyramid cottage in that it also has a compact square mass consisting of four rooms without a hallway (two rooms wide and two rooms deep). However, instead of a pyramidal-shaped roof, the side gable cottage features a broad gabled roof with its gable ends at the sides. The floor plan has two-variants: hall-parlor plan with central doorway and a foursquare plan with equal sized rooms, indicated by two doors. The side gabled cottage was a popular worker's house type in mill villages in small towns, although high style examples for the well-to-do can be found. This type was most popular in the period 1895 – 1930.



Photo 37: Side gable cottage, 3531 Clay Road (c1935) – Clarksdale vicinity

Twenty six (26) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as side gable cottages, making up 3.6% of surveyed properties Conforming to an academic building type.

Foursquare Cottage

Apart from a forward facing gable, the foursquare cottage features all of the same characteristics as the side gable cottage. Only seldom does it have a hip roof. In addition, foursquare cottages tend to be slightly longer than they are wide, giving the building a more rectangular shape.



Photo 38: Foursquare cottage on Barrett Parkway, Cheatham Hill Community

Seven (7) buildings surveyed during the Wrens Historic Resources Survey were identified as foursquare cottages, making up 1% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.

AMERICAN SMALL HOUSE

Also commonly referred to as the “post World War II house,” the ubiquitous American small house can be found in 1940s and early 1950s suburbs and subdivisions across America. Built to accommodate the staggering demand for housing precipitated by the large numbers of returning service men and their growing families following the defeat of the Axis Powers in 1945, these houses were designed to provide basic habitation for newly weds and beginning families. Inexpensive and easy to build, the American small house was ideally suited to meet these needs. The type is characterized as a small, one-story, rectangular-shaped, two bedroom house of balloon frame construction. It typically features a side gable, asphalt shingle roof with little or no eave overhang and often features triangular shaped wood vents in side gables. Another common characteristic is the use of inexpensive replacement cladding, such as asbestos siding, as an original exterior siding (although the use of shiplap and clapboard siding is common as well). The basic floor plan of these houses is similar to other small houses of the era, being two unequal rooms wide by two rooms deep. Entry is in the living room, which is typically adjacent to the master bedroom located in the opposite front corner of the house. A small interior hallway located in the center of the house provides access to the kitchen (which is also accessed through the living room) and second bedroom, which flank a small bath located at the back of the house. These houses sometime include a small dining room

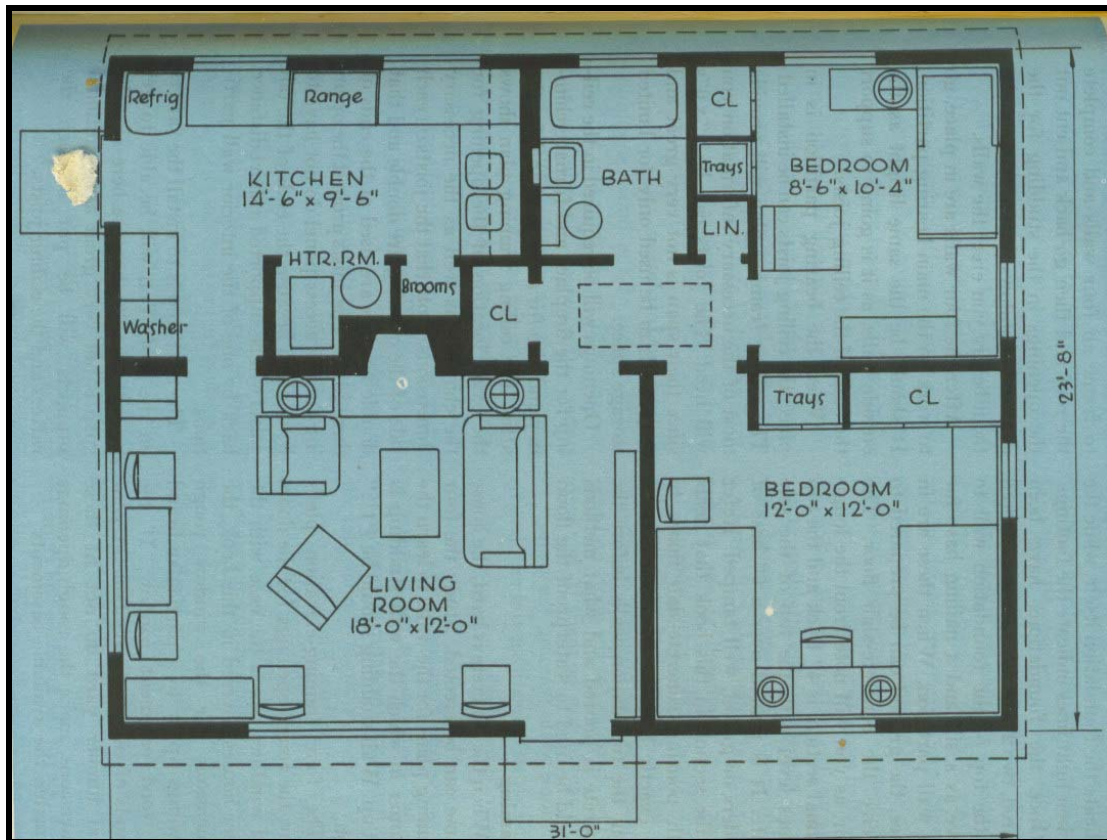


Figure 9: Floor Plan – Typical “post World War II house” type

(copied from *Your Dream Home – How to build it for Less Than \$3500*, by Hubbard Cobb, c1950)



Photo 39: 2528 Old Lost Mountain Road (c1950)



Photo 40: 1126 Mable Street (c1950), Mableton

wing or sunroom located on the side of the house adjacent the living room and/or a small ell for extra living space on the rear of the house. These features are often historic additions that added in later years.



Photo 41: 2397 Sandy Plains Road (c1945-54).

One-hundred and forty-one (141) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as an American small house, accounting for 19.4% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type. The America small house is the second most common building type found in Cobb County.



Photo 42: 4016 Canton Road (1940-49)

RANCH (1935-1975)

The ranch house was originated in the mid-1930s by several creative California architects and gained popularity during the 1940s to become the dominant house type throughout the country during the decades of the 1950s and 1960s. The popularity of “rambling” ranch houses was made possible by the country’s increasing dependence on the automobile. Streetcar suburbs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries still used relatively compact house forms on small lots because people walked to nearby streetcar lines. As the automobile replaced streetcars and buses as the principal means of personal transportation in the decades following World War II, compact houses could be replaced by sprawling designs on much larger lots. Never before had it been possible to be so lavish with land, and the rambling form of the ranch house emphasizes this by maximizing façade width (which is further increased by built-in garages that are an integral part of most ranch houses).



Photo 43: 3560 Clay Road (c1955-59) – Hip roof example.

The type is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American southwest, modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Prairie modernism of the early 20th century. Asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs dominate. Three common roof forms are used: the hipped version is probably the most common, followed by the cross-gabled, and, finally, side gabled examples. There is usually a moderate or wide eave overhang. This may be either boxed or open, with the rafters



Photo 44: c1950 side gable example.



Photo 45: 3050 Bells Ferry Road (c1950) – Wood-clad, side gable example.

exposed as in Craftsman houses. Both wooden and brick wall cladding are used, sometimes in combination. Builders frequently add modest bits of traditional detailing, usually loosely based on Spanish or English precedents. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters are the most common. Ribbon windows are frequent as are large picture windows in the living areas. Partially enclosed courtyards or patios, borrowed from Spanish houses, are a common feature. These private outdoor living areas to the rear of the house are a direct contrast to the large front and side porches of most late 19th and early 20th century types.



Photo 46: 1830 Allgood Road (1950-59)

Sixty-eight (68) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey display elements of the ranch type, making up 9.4% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type. As noted in the Methodology, the sheer number of ranch houses built in Cobb County during the 1950s – a number which registers in the thousands – made it prohibitive to survey all of these resources. The representative number of examples that were surveyed do not accurately portray the fact that the ranch house, along with the American small house, is the most common historic building type found in Cobb County.

FRONT GABLE CHURCH

By far the simplest and also the most common type of church in Georgia, the front-gable church is a straightforward box with one or two doors in the front and three to five windows in the sides. They were popular in all periods statewide, especially in rural areas and small communities. Rarely original, rooftop steeples or belfries are common additions.



Photo 47: Piney Grove Church (c1950), 1584 Mars Hill Road – Red Rock

Thirty-one (31) buildings surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey were identified as front gable type churches, making up 4.3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



**Photo 48: Mars Hill Presbyterian Church (c1883), Mars Hill Church Road.
Building later converted into rural country school (Red Rock School House c1900).**



Photo 49: Shiloh United Methodist Church (c1900), 3860 Cherokee St. – Kennesaw



Photo 50: Davis Chapel (c1920), 5425 Veterans Memorial Highway (Mableton vic.)



Photo 51: Mt. Harmony Baptist Church (c1942), 561 Veterans Memorial Highway

B) Outbuildings

During the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey, a total of 486 outbuildings and structures were identified representing 26 historic uses recognized by the Historic Preservation Division and identified in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual. This information is found in Table 5.

Table 5. Breakdown of Outbuildings by Use

Outbuilding	Number of Examples
barn – dairy/milking	10
barn – granary	3
barn – livestock	26
barn – machinery/wagon	60
blacksmith shop	2
carriage shop	7
chicken coop	9
corn crib	4
dairy	4
delco generator shed/gasification plant	5
garage	161
greenhouse	2
guest house	2
icehouse	1
implment shed	65
kitchen	1
mixed use	14
office	1
privy	2
root cellar/potato bank	2
secondary dwelling	22
slave/servants quarters	3
smokehouse	9
store	5
sweet potato house	1
unknown use	38
wellstand/wellhouse	31

It should be noted that during the field survey special attention was paid to identifying and documenting individual outbuildings associated with each primary building included in the survey. In addition to a brief but detailed physical description and estimated date of construction, a photograph was taken of each outbuilding. Photos and additional information related to each outbuilding identified can be found on the survey form of its associated primary building.

BARNs



Photo 52: transverse barn c1910s

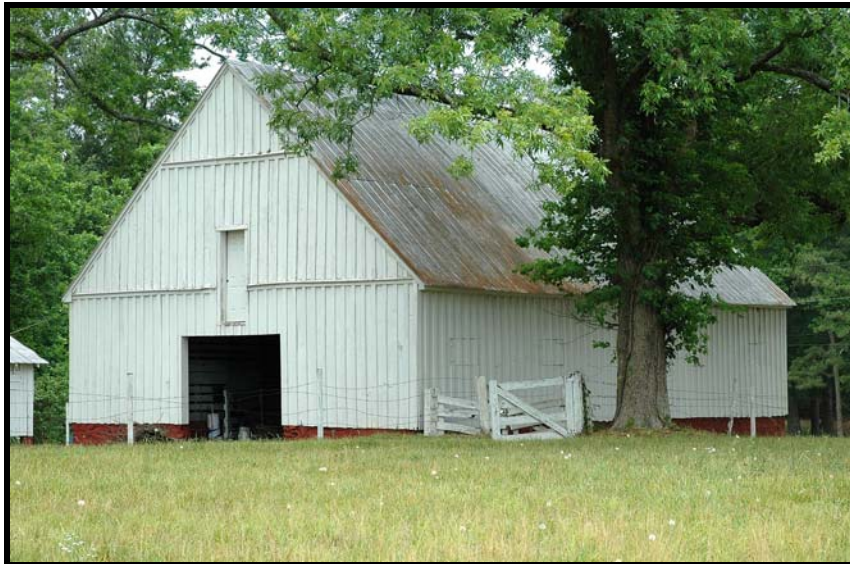


Photo 53: transverse barn c1920s, Floyd Road



Photo 54: transverse barn c1900s

BARNs



Photo 55: single crib barn with sheds added on sides – c1940s.

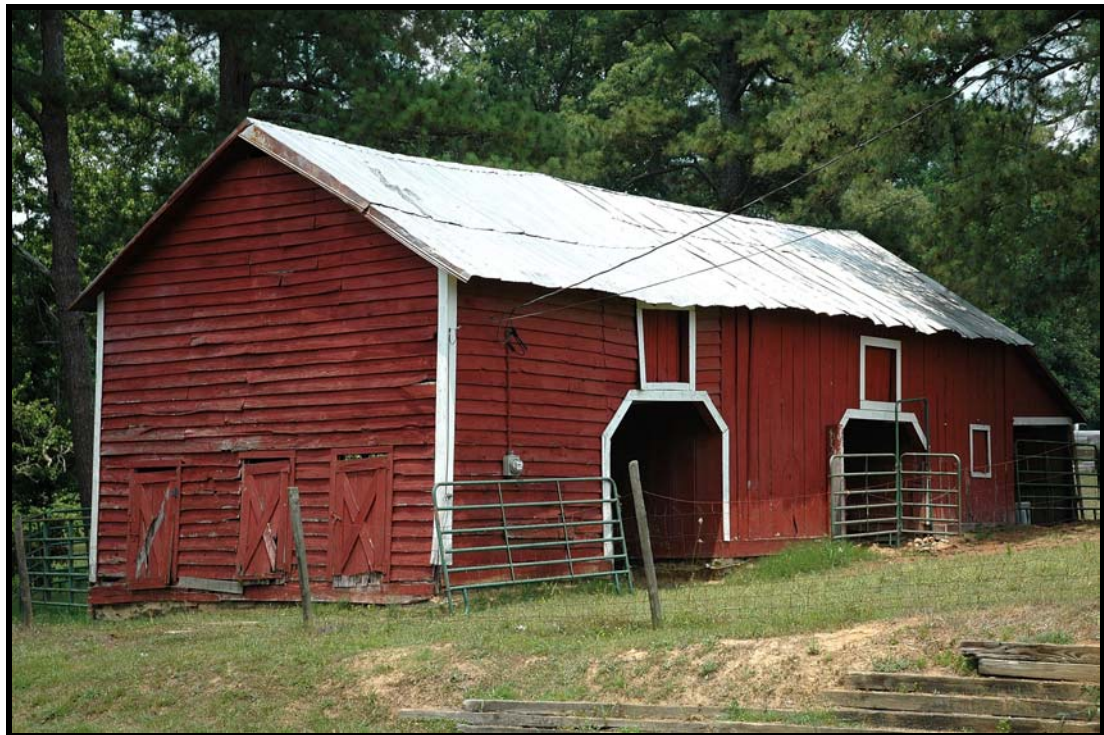


Photo 56: double crib barn with additional aisle and crib added later – c1900s

BARNS – Dairy/Milking



Figure 57

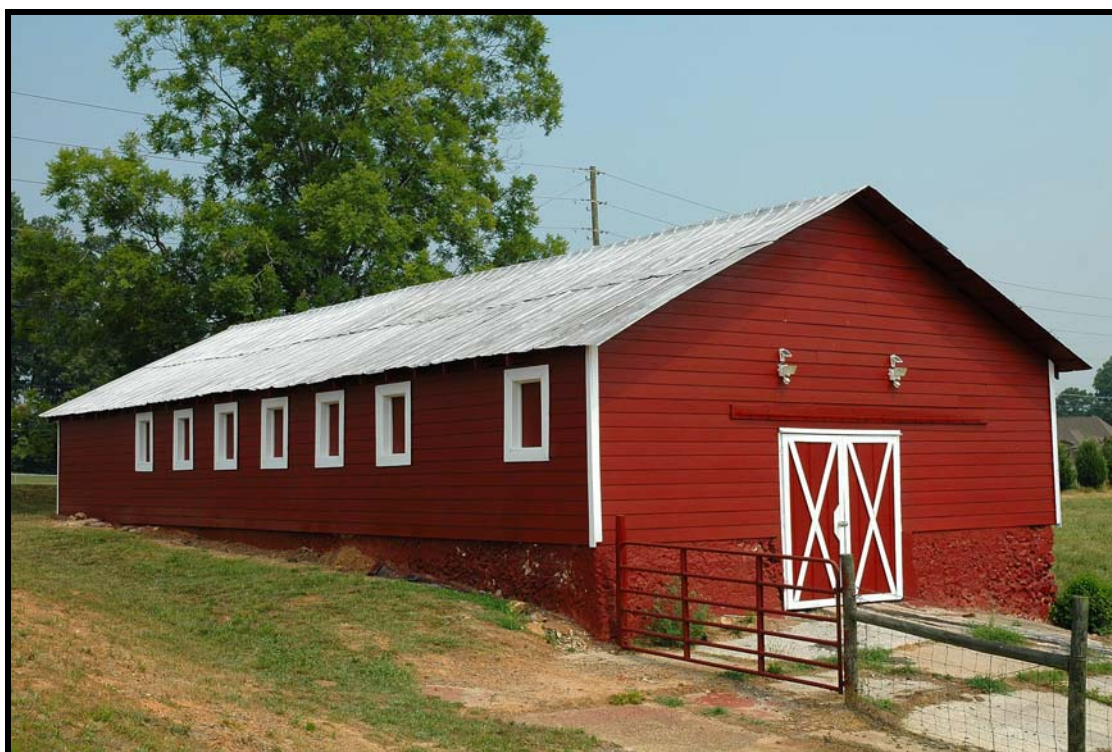


Figure 58

MISCELLANEOUS OUTBUILDINGS



Photo 59: smokehouse

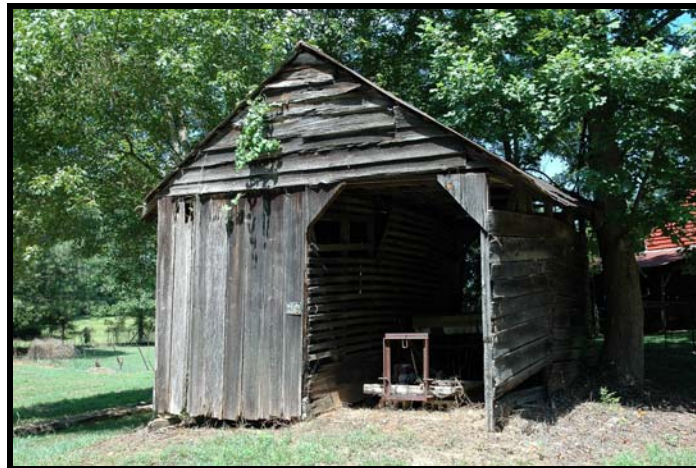


Photo 60 : implement shed



Photo 61: garage

MISCELLANEOUS OUTBUILDINGS



Photo 62: well stand/pumphouse



Photo 63: wagon shed/blacksmith shop



Photo 64: potato crib c1920s, Floyd Road

Structural Characteristics and Building Materials

In addition to analyzing the survey data for architectural style and building type, information relating to the type of construction, height, and building materials utilized for the exterior siding and roofs of the buildings were also tallied.

The majority of the buildings surveyed in Cobb County (783 properties or 89.5% of resources surveyed) are balloon frame residential structures built between 1880 and 1959, a period that spans the post war reconstruction of Cobb County, its subsequent growth and development as a significant regional transportation hub and center for light manufacturing at the turn of the century, and the establishment of the Bell Bomber Plant during World War II – a major manufacturing facility that nearly doubled the population of the county. Concrete block was identified as the second most common type of construction with 32 examples, accounting for 3.6% of resources surveyed, while mortise-and-tenon construction associated with the county's antebellum structures was the third most common type of construction, accounting for 3.5% of resources surveyed. Of the remaining resources, eighteen (18) buildings are of brick bearing construction, nine (9) are of metal/steel frame construction, seven (7) are of log construction, six (6) are stone bearing, and two (2) are of tile block construction.

A total of 794 historic resources, or 91% of the buildings surveyed, are one story in height. Of the remaining historic resources, 48 buildings (5.5%) one-and-a-half story, 28 buildings (3.2%) are two stories, and 2 buildings are three story (.3%).

Table 6. Breakdown of Resources by Exterior Materials

Exterior Materials	Number of Examples
Log	6
Clapboard	190
Board and Batten	14
Shiplap/Novelty Board	125
Shingles	12
Vertical Board	3
Brick – common bond	15
Brick – veneer	119
Stone	14
Sheet Metal/Corrugated Sheet	3
Steel	3
Concrete Block	21
Stucco	7
Vinyl/Aluminum Siding	295
Tarpaper/Asphalt Sheet	11
Asbestos Siding	75
Masonite	11
Permastone	1
Plywood	8

About fifty six percent (56%) of the resources appear to have retained their original historic siding, with 22% of the properties surveyed having clapboard siding, 15% having brick exteriors, 14% having shiplap siding, 2.4% having concrete block exteriors, and 1.6% having board and batten and stone exteriors, respectively. Although asbestos siding is often considered a substitute siding, many of the buildings surveyed that were built after 1940 exhibit asbestos siding as an original cladding, accounting for 1.5% of resources surveyed. 44% of resources exhibited substitute siding such as vinyl/aluminum siding (34%), asbestos shingles (7.5%), masonite, and asphalt sheeting. This information is presented in Table 6 (above).

Brick was the most common material used for foundations. Used for piers, infill, and as a continuous foundation, brick was utilized as a foundation material in 537 resources. Other materials used for foundations were concrete/concrete block (206 resources) and fieldstone (73 resources). The materials utilized in the foundations of 56 buildings were undetermined (due to being covered by vegetation or substitute materials such as vinyl siding or plywood).

More than three quarters of the historic properties (741 resources or 84.6%) surveyed in Cobb County have asphalt shingle roofs, while most of the remaining resources have standing seam roofs (91 resources or 10%). Other roof materials include tar and gravel/built up (15 resources or 1.7%), pressed metal shingles, corrugated sheet, and wood shingles.

SECTION 6: INTEGRITY AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

The overall level of integrity of the properties surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey ranges from fair to good. A considerable number of resources (21.3%) exhibited moderate to severe alterations and/or additions, resulting in 17 historic resources retaining a poor (1.9% of resources surveyed) to fair (19.4% of resources surveyed) degree of historic integrity. These changes include side and rear additions, changes in fenestration, and the enclosing of porches. One of the most common alterations in Cobb County is the replacement of original wood windows with vinyl coated replacement windows. This type of alteration appears to be the most damaging and prevalent causes of integrity loss (it should be noted that the wholesale removal of original wood windows is often one of the key deciding factors in excluding a building from a historic resources survey due to a terminal loss of integrity). The most common alteration, however, was the use of substitute exterior materials such as vinyl/aluminum siding, which were present on 44% of properties surveyed. Despite these changes, a majority of historic resources surveyed (688 resources or 78.6%) retained a good degree of integrity.

Demolition by neglect appears to be a growing problem in Cobb County. Fifty-seven (57) historic resources in Cobb County are vacant and abandoned, accounting for 6.5% of surveyed properties. The physical condition of about 1.1% of the historic resources surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey are in poor or deteriorated condition. The overall physical condition of the majority of resources surveyed range from fair (10.5%) to good (88%).

SECTION 7: NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

Of the historic resources surveyed during the Cobb County Historic Resources Survey, The following properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

Resources in Cobb County listed on the National Register

- ❖ Israel Causey-Maxham House (Field #810/ID #207286)
- ❖ Robert Mable House and Cemetery (Field #801/ID #206617)
- ❖ George A. Power House/Power Cabin (Field #745/ID #207129)
- ❖ William Gibbs McAddo House (Field #678/ID #206439)
- ❖ Concord Covered Bridge and Ruff's Mill Historic District
 - Ruff's Mill (Field #751/ID #207206)
 - Millers House (Field #752/ID #207207)
 - Concord Covered Bridge (Field #749/ID #207161)
- ❖ Cheney-Newcomer House (Field #684/ID #206444)
- ❖ Sope Creek Ruins/Marietta Paper Mills (Field #736/ID #207052)
- ❖ Braswell-Carnes House (Field #653/ID #206366)
- ❖ The Rock House/John W. Rice Summer Cottage (Field #750/ID #207162)
- ❖ Martin L. Ruff Homeplace and Cemetery (Field #755/ID #207279)
- ❖ Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Field #873/ID #207508)
- ❖ Kolb House and Cemetery (Field #679/ID #206440)
- ❖ Gilgal Church Battle Site (Field #431/ID #204786)
- ❖ Johnston's River Line (Field #872/ID #207312)
- ❖ Clarkdale Mill Village Historic District (Field #58 – Field #152)
- ❖ Midway Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (Field #371/ID #204663)

Properties that Appear Eligible for Individual Listing on the National Register of Historic Places

In reviewing the breakdown of surveyed properties that “appear” to be eligible for listing on the National Register, a total of 456 were identified (resources already listed in the National Register are excluded in this number). All of these resources were found to possess a qualifying degree of individual significance as well as noteworthy architectural characteristics and a good level of integrity. It should be noted that many of the properties included on this list are located among compact concentrations of historic properties having similar developmental histories and architectural characteristics that appear to meet the requirements for a historic district or multiple property nomination. Although all of the properties on the list meet certain criteria for individual listing on the National Register, it may be more appropriate for several of these resources to be included as part of a historic district or multiple property nomination.

It should also be noted that several properties in the survey possess similar architectural characteristics and qualities as those resources that “appear” to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, but have been excluded from the list due to questions of

integrity, level of significance, insufficient background information, or a combination of these reasons. These resources are marked “may be eligible” or “more information needed” in category #40 on the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Form. Fifty-two (52) historic resources were identified as requiring “more information” to determine whether they are individually eligible for listing in the National Register, while one-hundred and ninety-three (193) historic resources “may be eligible” for individual listing in the National Register.

Resources that appear to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register

Austell USGS Quadrangle – 41 historic resources

1. Field #12/ID #201220 – Craftsman bungalow, 4770 Hiram Lithia Springs Road
2. Field #15/ID #201233 – New South cottage, 4435 Hiram Lithia Springs Road
3. Field #16/ID #201234 – Pioneer Log Dogtrot/I-House, Hiram Lithia/Powder Springs
4. Field #17/ID #201255 – central hallway cottage, 4128 Hiram Lithia Spring Road
5. Field #23/ID #201272 – bungalow, 3609 Hiram Lithia Springs Road
6. Field #24/ID #201272 – C.C. Pearson House, Hiram Lithia Springs Road
7. Field #31/ID #201298 – side gable cottage, Angham/Powder Spr-Dallas Road
8. Field #32/ID #201300 – gable wing cottage, 5556 Story Road
9. Field #37/ID #201304 – New South cottage, Brownsville/Hiram Lithia Springs
10. Field #38/ID #201306 – Georgian cottage, 4756 Brownsville Road
11. Field #49/ID #201325 – gable wing cottage, 5775 Hiram Powder Springs Road
12. Field #154/ID #201564 – Clarkdale First Baptist Church, 5041 Austell Powder Spr.
13. Field #156/ID #201566 – Clarkdale United Methodist Church, Austell Powder Spr.
14. Field #161/ID #201571 – side gable cottage, Austell Powder Springs/Pine Street
15. Field #169/ID #201579 – Mosely Farmstead, 4860 Mosely Road
16. Field #178/ID #201588 – bungalow, 3251 Clay Road
17. Field #182/ID #201592 – New South cottage, 3440 Clay Road
18. Field #186/ID #201596 – American small house, 3480 Clay Road
19. Field #190/ID #201600 – side gable cottage, 3531 Clay Road
20. Field #191/ID #201601 – ranch, 3560 Clay Road
21. Field #194/ID #201604 – bungalow, 3591 Clay Road
22. Field #197/ID #201607 – bungalow, 3650 Clay Road
23. Field #199/ID #201609 – English Vernacular Revival, 4720 Austell Powder Springs
24. Field #200/ID #201610 – gable wing cottage, 4751 Austell Powder Springs Road
25. Field #201/ID #201611 – bungalow, 4727 Austell Powder Springs Road
26. Field #202/ID #201612 – bungalow, 4730 Austell Powder Springs Road
27. Field #215/ID #201625 – bungalow, 4529 Austell Powder Springs Road
28. Field #217/ID #201627 – American small house, 4510 Austell Powder Springs Road
29. Field #218/ID #201628 – American small house, 4494 Austell Powder Springs Road
30. Field #219/ID #201629 – American small house, 4453 Austell Powder Springs Road
31. Field #220/ID #201631 – bungalow, 4397 Austell Powder Springs Road
32. Field #225/ID #201636 – gable wing cottage, 4373 Austell Powder Springs Road
33. Field #226/ID #201637 – bungalow, 4380 Austell Powder Springs Road

34. Field #228/ID #201639 – bungalow, 4399 Austell Powder Springs Road
35. Field #229/ID #201640 – American small house, 4334 Austell Powder Springs Road
36. Field #232/ID #201643 – bungalow, 4281 Austell Powder Springs Road
37. Field #233/ID #201644 – American small house, 4272 Austell Powder Springs Road
38. Field #234/ID #202331 – central hallway cottage, Flint Hill Road
39. Field #236/ID #202333 – Pine Grove Baptist Church, 2800 Pine Grove Road
40. Field #241/ID #202353 – saddlebag, 2761 Macedonia Road
41. Field #243/ID #202355 – saddlebag, 2500 Powder Springs Road

Lost Mountain USGS Quadrangle – 120 historic resources

42. Field #246/ID #202362 – bungalow, 3020 Hopkins Road
43. Field #250/ID #202366 – central hallway cottage, 2262 Hopkins Road
44. Field #251/ID #202367 – hall-parlor, 2886 John Petrea Road
45. Field #255/ID #202371 – bungalow, 2960 Macland Road
46. Field #256/ID #202372 – bungalow, 3204 Macland Road
47. Field #257/ID #202373 – American small house, 3373 Macland Road
48. Field #259/ID #202391 – American small house, 2550 Turner Road
49. Field #260/ID #202392 – ranch house, 2531 Macland Road
50. Field #262/ID #202394 – split level, 4065 Glenn Road
51. Field #264/ID #202396 – bungalow, 2300 Old Villa Rica Road
52. Field #265/ID #202397 – American small house, 2080 Macland Road
53. Field #266/ID #202676 – “Gladstone”/JC Garner House, 3920 Macland Road
54. Field #267/ID #202629 – Georgian house, Macland at Lost Mountain Road
55. Field #268/ID #202630 – McEachern Memorial United Meth. Church, Macland Rd
56. Field #269/ID #203631 – hall-parlor, 2771 New Macland Road
57. Field #270/ID #202632 – American small house, 2760 New Macland Road
58. Field #273/ID #202635 – gable wing cottage, 2660 New Macland Road
59. Field #277/ID #202715 – side gable cottage, Macland at New Macland Road
60. Field #278/ID #202716 – Georgian cottage, 4436 Macland Road
61. Field #280/ID #203351 – Col. Revival house, 3120 Old Lost Mountain Road
62. Field #283/ID #203352 – American small house, 2880 Old Lost Mountain Road
63. Field #285/ID #203354 – gable wing cottage, 2700 Old Lost Mountain Road
64. Field #286/ID #203355 – American small house, 2695 Old Lost Mountain Road
65. Field #289/ID #203358 – 1930s dairy farm, 44 Brand Road
66. Field #290/ID #203359 – American small house, 2528 Old Lost Mountain Road
67. Field #293/ID #203362 – American small house, 2474 Old Lost Mountain Road
68. Field #294/ID #203363 – New South cottage, Old Lost Mountain at Grayson Road
69. Field #297/ID #203566 – bungalow, 2320 Old Lost Mountain Road
70. Field #298/ID #203567 – central hallway cottage, 2141 Old Lost Mountain Road
71. Field #299/ID #203568 – hall-parlor, 4625 Moon Road
72. Field #300/ID #203569 – central hallway cottage, 4780 Moon Road
73. Field #301/ID #203570 – 2598 Greenes Road
74. Field #304/ID #203573 – Craftsman style duplex, 5160 Macland Road
75. Field #305/ID #203574 – Corner Baptist Church, 5165 Macland Road
76. Field #306/ID #203659 – gable wing cottage, 5250 Macland Road

77. Field #307/ID #203660 – American small house, 5245 Macland Road
78. Field #308/ID #203661 – New South cottage, 2269 Bullard Road
79. Field #309/ID #203663 – bungalow, 2476 Florence Road
80. Field #310/ID #203666 – central hallway cottage, 2600 Florence Road
81. Field #312/ID #203739 – bungalow, 5698 Moon Road
82. Field #313/ID #203740 – bungalow, 5821 Macland Road
83. Field #314/ID #203741 – American small house, 5530 Macland Road
84. Field #315/ID #203742 – English Vernacular Revival house, 5537 Macland Road
85. Field #316/ID #203743 – New South cottage, 1786 Corner Road
86. Field #317/ID #203744 – bungalow, 5640 Wright Road
87. Field #319/ID #204152 – bungalow, 1699 Corner Road
88. Field #322/ID #204202 – bungalow, 1900 Bullard Road
89. Field #323/ID #204203 – bungalow, 1898 Bullard Road
90. Field #324/ID #204204 – hall-parlor, 1716 Bullard Road
91. Field #326/ID #204206 – bungalow, 1742 Old Lost Mountain Road
92. Field #327/ID #204207 – central hallway cottage, 1697 Old Lost Mountain Road
93. Field #332/ID #204212 – American small house, 1375 Old Lost Mountain Road
94. Field #333/ID #204213 – mid century house, Old Lost Mountain Road
95. Field #335/ID #204215 – Lovingood Farm (1940s), 825 Midway Road
96. Field #336/ID #204216 – mid 20th century house, 425 Midway Road
97. Field #339/ID #204276 – gable wing cottage, Lost Mountain Road
98. Field #340/ID #204278 – Georgian cottage, 1391 Bullard Road
99. Field #342/ID #204282 – Post Oak Baptist Church, Bullard Road
100. Field #343/ID #204286 – 1506 Bullard Road
101. Field #344/ID #204285 – 1575 Bullard Road
102. Field #345/ID #204323 – American small house, 986 Castell Road
103. Field #347/ID #204325 – New Friendship Baptist Church, 1254 Villa Rica Road
104. Field #348/ID #204326 – central hallway cottage, 1281 Villa Rica Road
105. Field #349/ID #204327 – Georgian cottage, 1295 Villa Rica Road
106. Field #350/ID #204342 – quonset hut, crn Castell and Villa Rica Road
107. Field #351/ID #204351 – Georgian cottage, 1600 Villa Rica Road
108. Field #352/ID #204385 – double crib barn, 1801 Villa Rica Road
109. Field #353/ID #204394 – J.C. Scott House, Dallas Highway at Friendship Church
110. Field #355/ID #204417 – American small house, 2219 West Sandtown Road
111. Field #356/ID #204418 – side hallway cottage, 910 Sandtown Road
112. Field #357/ID #204497 – central hallway cottage, 1570 West Sandtown Road
113. Field #359/ID #204514 – gable wing cottage, 1460 West Sandtown Road
114. Field #361/ID #204528 – American small house, 985 West Sandtown Road
115. Field #363/ID #204537 – bungalow, 880 West Sandtown Road
116. Field #364/ID #204657 – side gable cottage, 890 Sandtown Road
117. Field #366/ID #204659 – American small house, 5801 Dallas Highway
118. Field #367/ID #204660 – Georgian cottage, 5375 Dallas Highway
119. Field #368/ID #204661 – Lost Mountain Store, Dallas Highway
120. Field #371/ID #204664 – American small house, 635 Dallas Highway
121. Field #372/ID #204665 – American small house, 4587 Dallas Highway
122. Field #375/ID #204672 – bungalow, 4202 Dallas Highway

123. Field #376/ID #204673 – Green-Bullard House, 3780 Dallas Highway
124. Field #377/ID #204674 – Mud Creek Bridge, Old Dallas Highway
125. Field #380/ID #204677 – American small house, 1004 Villa Rica Road
126. Field #382/ID #204679 – central hallway cottage, 985 Villa Rica Road
127. Field #383/ID #204680 – central hallway cottage, 4131 Barrett Parkway
128. Field #384/ID #204681 – bungalow, 4012 Barrett Parkway
129. Field #386/ID #204683 – dairy barn, Appaloosa Trail
130. Field #387/ID #204684 – Alexander Farm, west side of Barrett Parkway
131. Field #388/ID #204685 – Cheatham Hill Community Club, 3702 Barrett Parkway
132. Field #393/ID #204690 – bungalow, 60 Antioch Road
133. Field #396/ID #204693 – American small house, 5760 Nichols Road
134. Field #397/ID #204694 – Georgian cottage, 6460 Due West Road
135. Field #399/ID #204696 – central hallway cottage, 1440 County Line Road
136. Field #405/ID #204710 – bungalow, 5670 Due West Road
137. Field #407/ID #204712 – gable wing cottage, crn Mars Hill and Fords Roads
138. Field #409/ID #204714 – 1340 Mars Hill Road
139. Field #410/ID #204700 – hall-parlor, 5375 Burnt Hickory Road
140. Field #411/ID #204701 – Piney Grove Church, 1584 Mars Hill Road
141. Field #412/ID #204702 – central hallway cottage, 656 Old Mountain Road
142. Field #413/ID #204703 – gable wing cottage, 4750 Old Mountain Road
143. Field #414/ID #204704 – 4260 Burnt Hickory Road
144. Field #416/ID #204726 – bungalow, 4240 Due West Road
145. Field #418/ID #204728 – 4180 Due West Road
146. Field #420/ID #204730 – central hallway cottage, 224 County Line Road
147. Field #421/ID #204731 – Due West Elementary School, Due West Road
148. Field #422/ID #204732 – gable wing cottage, 4700 Stilesboro Road
149. Field #424/ID #204734 – community store, 3590 Stilesboro Road
150. Field #427/ID #204782 – American small house, Paul Samuel Road
151. Field #430/ID #204785 – foursquare cottage, 3570 Paul Samuel Road
152. Field #433/ID #204807 – gable wing cottage, 788 Kennesaw-Due West Road
153. Field #435/ID #204787 – hall-parlor, 1060 Kennesaw Due West Road
154. Field #440/ID #204801 – c1950 Colonial Revival style house, 3561 Burnt Hickory
155. Field #441/ID #204802 – American small house, 3879 Due West Road
156. Field #442/ID #204803 – bungalow, 3843 Due West Road
157. Field #443/ID #204804 – American small house, 3850 Due West Road
158. Field #445/ID #204829 – American small house, 3791 Due West Road
159. Field #448/ID #204838 – central hallway cottage, 3747 Due West Road
160. Field #449/ID #204839 – pyramid cottage, 389 Old Hamilton Road
161. Field #876/ID #207511 – Russell Hall – A & M/McEachern High School
162. Field #877/ID #207512 – Alumni Hall – A & M/McEachern High School

Acworth USGS Quadrangle – 34 historic resources

163. Field #458/ID #204914 – bungalow, 4216 Old Stilesboro Road
164. Field #460/ID #204916 – American small house, 2040 Acworth Due West Road
165. Field #463/ID #204919 – foursquare cottage, 4344 McClure Road

166. Field #468/ID #204940 – double pen, 4150 Jim Owens Road
167. Field #469/ID #204942 – bungalow, 4180 Jim Owens Road
168. Field #470/ID #204943 – central hallway cottage, 2566 Mars Hill Church Road
169. Field #471/ID #204944 – Georgian cottage, 2755 Mars Hill Church Road
170. Field #472/ID #204945 – Mars Hill Church/ Red Rock School House
171. Field #475/ID #204948 – Mars Hill Presbyterian Church, 3385 Mars Hill Road
172. Field #476/ID #204949 – gable wing cottage, 2740 Mars Hill Road
173. Field #477/ID #204950 – New South cottage, 2673 Mars Hill Road
174. Field #478/ID #204951 – central hallway cottage, 6400 Old Stilesboro Road
175. Field #479/ID #204952 – Georgian cottage, 2845 Cheatham Road
176. Field #480/ID #204953 – double pen, Cheatham at Pitman Road
177. Field #483/ID #204956 – Pitner House, 1990 County Line Road
178. Field #484/ID #204957 – central hallway cottage, 2531 County Line Road
179. Field #486/ID #204959 – New South cottage, 2601 Stilesboro Lane
180. Field #490/ID #204891 – hall-parlor, 5870 North Shores Road
181. Field #492/ID #204893 – American small house, 4205 Dallas Acworth Road
182. Field #494/ID #204894 – multi-use barn, 5669 Awtry Church Road
183. Field #495/ID #204962 – Awtry Baptist Church, Awtry Church Road
184. Field #496/ID #205005 – dogtrot, 4875 N. Cobb Parkway
185. Field #498/ID #205027 – central hallway cottage, 5940 McCoy Road
186. Field #501/ID #205032 – 1950s motel court, 4707 U.S. 41
187. Field #503/ID #205034 – bungalow, Orr Road
188. Field #506/ID #205070 – New South cottage, 3522 Nance Road
189. Field #507/ID #205071 – central hallway, 3470 Old Highway 41
190. Field #509/ID #205073 – American small house, 3631 Old Highway 41
191. Field #510/ID #205074 – foursquare cottage, adj. 3662 Old Highway 41
192. Field #513/ID #205077 – American small house, 5058 Lucille Avenue
193. Field #514/ID #205078 – American small house, 5036 Lucille Avenue
194. Field #516/ID #205133 – 4970 Robinson Road
195. Field #518/ID #205138 – saddlebag, 3495 McEver Road
196. Field #519/ID #205139 – American small house, 4914 Woodstock Road
197. Field #875/ID #207510 – Orr-Smithwick House, 4633 Old Stilesboro Road

Kennesaw USGS Quadrangle – 33 historic resources

198. Field #520/ID #205143 – Georgian cottage, 2271 Bake Road
199. Field #521/ID #205144 – bungalow, 2494 Hickory Grove Road
200. Field #524/ID #205165 – bungalow, 2255 Old Highway 41
201. Field #525/ID #205166 – bungalow, Old Hwy 41 at McCollum Field
202. Field #527/ID #205168 – roadside restaurant – Old Hwy 41
203. Field #529/ID #205240 – foursquare cottage, 780 Shiloh Road
204. Field #530/ID #205170 – 1891 Bells Ferry Road, bungalow
205. Field #531/ID #205192 – bungalow, 2173 Bells Ferry Road
206. Field #533/ID #205194 – Robert McAfee House, 2595 Bells Ferry Parkway
207. Field #534/ID #205195 – American small house, 2831 Bells Ferry Parkway
208. Field #535/ID #205196 – ranch, 3050 Bells Ferry Road

209. Field #537/ID #205198 – gable wing cottage, 3222 Bells Ferry Road
210. Field #538/ID #205199 – American small house, 3485 Bells Ferry Road
211. Field #539/ID #205200 – bungalow, 3764 Bells Ferry Road
212. Field #540/ID #205201 – hall-parlor, 3791 Bells Ferry Road
213. Field #543/ID #205242 – Georgian cottage, 336 Hawkins Store Road
214. Field #544/ID #205243 – bungalow, 4520 Canton Road
215. Field #546/ID #205772 – Noonday Baptist Church, Canton Road
216. Field #548/ID #205779 – American small house, 4016 Canton Road
217. Field #552/ID #205794 – American small house, 669 Piedmont Road
218. Field #555/ID #205889 – split level, 2417 Canton Road
219. Field #556/ID #205890 – ranch, 2389 Canton Road
220. Field #558/ID #205895 – side gable cottage, 2741 Morgan Road
221. Field #560/ID #205874 – American small house, 1250 Libert Hill Road
222. Field #565/ID #205879 – American small house, 863 Brackett Road
223. Field #568/ID #205903 – American small house, 3278 Fowler Road
224. Field #570/ID #205905 – Pine Manor NE
225. Field #571/ID #204880 – central hallway cottage, 3381 Ebenezer Road
226. Field #572/ID #205881 – hall-parlor, 3389 Ebenezer Road
227. Field #573/ID #205906 – New South cottage, 3405 Ebenezer Road
228. Field #574/ID #205907 – Fellowship Baptist Church, 1430 Ebenezer Road
229. Field #575/ID #205882 – American small house, 3976 Ebenezer Road
230. Field #576/ID #205908 – New South cottage, 1585 Blackwell Road
231. Field #580/ID #205912 – bungalow, 1728 Sandy Plains Road

Mountain Park USGS Quadrangle – 28 historic resources

232. Field #581/ID #205913 – American small house, 2397 Sandy Plains Road
233. Field #582/ID #205914 – American small house, 2500 Sandy Plains Road
234. Field #583/ID #205915 – central hallway cottage, 2316 Pinkney Drive
235. Field #585/ID #205917 – American small house, 2967 Sandy Plains Road
236. Field #586/ID #205918 – bungalow, 4560 Sandy Plains Road
237. Field #587/ID #205919 – Mabry Farm, 4470 Wesley Chapel Road
238. Field #589/ID #205883 – New South cottage, 4119 Steinhauer Road
239. Field #590/ID #205884 – central hallway cottage, 4122 Steinhauer Road
240. Field #593/ID #205927 – 5021 Trickum Road
241. Field #594/ID #205928 – New South cottage, 5041 Trickum Road
242. Field #595/ID #205929 – early 20th century dairy farm, 4351 Kehely Road
243. Field #596/ID #205935 – New South cottage, 4290 Trickum Road
244. Field #599/ID #205957 – New South cottage, 4463 Wesley Chapel Road
245. Field #600/ID #205958 – central hallway cottage, 1259 Wesley Chapel Road
246. Field #601/ID #205959 – American small house, 4198 Wesley Chapel Road
247. Field #602/ID #205960 – 3465 Mabry Road
248. Field #603/ID #205962 – American small house, 3711 Shallowford Road
249. Field #605/ID #205964 – ranch house, 3611 Childers Road
250. Field #608/ID #205971 – Powers-Jackson Cabin, 4701 Post Oak Tritt Road
251. Field #609/ID #205978 – ranch house, 4192 Post Oak-Tritt Road

252. Field #611/ID #205924 – hall-parlor, 2660 Johnson’s Ferry Road
253. Field #615/ID #206011 – N.E. Piney Grove Baptist Church, Post Oak Tritt
254. Field #620/ID #206026 – Holly Spring/Emerson Church, 2799 Holly Spring Road
255. Field #621/ID #206027 – American small house, 2580 Holly Springs Road
256. Field #622/ID #206028 – hall-parlor, 3035 Davis Road
257. Field #623/ID #206029 – bungalow, Davis Road
258. Field #624/ID #206031 – central hallway cottage, 3495 Davis Road
259. Field #625/ID #206032 – hall-parlor, 3550 Davis Road
260. Field #626/ID #206095 – bungalow, 4110 Oak Road

Marietta USGS Quadrangle -79 resources

261. Field #488/ID #203832 – Smith-Manning House, 425 Manning Road
262. Field #627/ID #206096 – ranch house, Sandy Plains at Hasty Road
263. Field #628/ID #206097 – American small house, 1911 Sandy Plains Road
264. Field #629/ID #206099 – American small house, 1861 Sandy Plains Road
265. Field #630/ID #206100 – American small house, 1171 Sandy Plains Road
266. Field #631/ID #206286 – American small house, 1161 Sandy Plains Road
267. Field #632/ID #206267 – community store, 1073 Sandy Plains Road
268. Field #633/ID #206268 – ranch house, 1830 Allgood Road
269. Field #634/ID #206284 – American small house, 1810 Allgood Road
270. Field #635/ID #206285 – Italianate style gable wing house, 1001 Allgood Road
271. Field #636/ID #206306 – Bethany Presbyterian Church, Elberta Drive, Westoak
272. Field #637/ID #206287 – American small house, 761 Elberta Drive
273. Field #641/ID #206334 – American small house, 1471 Bells Ferry Road
274. Field #642/ID #206335 – bungalow, 1570 Dickson Road
275. Field #643/ID #206336 – American small house, 1647 Bells Ferry Road
276. Field #644/ID #206337 – American small house, 1546 Bells Ferry Road
277. Field #645/ID #206288 – foursquare cottage, Cobb Parkway/Bells Ferry Road
278. Field #646/ID #206338 – Tudor style house, 1710 Old Highway 41
279. Field #648/ID #206340 – central hallway cottage, 1878 Quarry Road
280. Field #649/ID #206341 – American small house, 1701 Greers Chapel Road
281. Field #650/ID #206342 – American small house, 1657 Greers Chapel Road
282. Field #652/ID #206343 – central hallway cottage, 2420 Kirk Lane
283. Field #654/ID #206345 – 2175 Burnt Hickory Road
284. Field #655/ID #206366 – Wallis House, 2114 Burnt Hickory Road
285. Field #656/ID #206365 – bungalow, 2115 Burnt Hickory Road
286. Field #657/ID #206386 – bungalow, 1150 Old Mountain Road
287. Field #658/ID #206387 – Georgian cottage, 1050 Old Mountain Road
288. Field #659/ID #206388 – central hallway cottage, 959 Old Mountain Road
289. Field #660/ID #206389 – gable wing cottage, 1520 Burnt Hickory Road
290. Field #661/ID #206390 – saddlebag, 1560 Burnt Hickory Road
291. Field #662/ID #206391 – American small house, 1634 Burnt Hickory Road
292. Field #663/ID #206392 – gable wing cottage, 1670 Burnt Hickory Road
293. Field #664/ID #206393 – gable wing cottage, 403 Davis Carnes Lane
294. Field #665/ID #206394 – American small house, 2040 Burnt Hickory Road

295. Field #666/ID #206367 – gable wing cottage, 125 McDaniel Road
296. Field #667/ID #206395 – bungalow, 150 Barrett Parkway
297. Field #668/ID #206396 – gable wing cottage, 1710 Old Dallas Road
298. Field #669/ID #206397 – pyramid cottage, 2069 Old Dallas Road
299. Field #670/ID #206398 – American small house, 2239 Old Dallas Road
300. Field #671/ID #206399 – Jones Memorial Church, John Ward Road
301. Field #673/ID #206434 – I-house, 2341 Macland Road
302. Field #674/ID #206435 – saddlebag, 2390 Macland Road
303. Field #675/ID #206436 – American small house, 2280 Macland Road
304. Field #676/ID #206437 – gable wing cottage, 2140 Macland Road
305. Field #677/ID #206438 – Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 1752 Macland Road
306. Field #680/ID #206441 – bungalow, 1767 Powder Springs Road
307. Field #682/ID #206443 – bungalow, Powder Springs Road
308. Field #685/ID #206445 – central hallway cottage, 2488 Bankstone Road
309. Field #687/ID #206466 – Georgan cottage, 2818 Austell Road
310. Field #688/ID #206467 – double pen, 2604 Dorothy Road
311. Field #690/ID #206469 – central hallway cottage, 2860 Hicks Road
312. Field #691/ID #206740 – American small house, 2840 Hicks Road
313. Field #692/ID #206471 – Georgan cottage, 2500 Austell Road
314. Field #695/ID #206474 – American small house, 722 County Services Road
315. Field #696/ID #206475 – American small house, 1665 Austell Road
316. Field #697/ID #206369 – ranch house, 1605 Austell Road
317. Field #698/ID #206476 – American small house, 1595 Austell Road
318. Field #699/ID #206477 – flat roof contemporary house, 1564 Sandtown Road
319. Field #700/ID #206478 – Olive Springs Baptist Church, 1328 Austell Road
320. Field #701/ID #206479 – bungalow, 1459 Austell Road
321. Field #702/ID #206511 – bungalow, 1360 Austell Road
322. Field #703/ID #206512 – bungalow, 1340 Austell Road
323. Field #704/ID #206513 – bungalow, 244 Walthall Avenue
324. Field #705/ID #206514 – bungalow, 1300 Austell Road
325. Field #706/ID #206515 – bungalow, 1280 Austell Road
326. Field #707/ID #206517 – bungalow, 1286 Austell Road
327. Field #708/ID #206518 – American small house, 1273 Austell Road
328. Field #709/ID #206519 – pyramid cottage, 1275 Austell Road
329. Field #710/ID #206520 – Craftsman house, 1440 Atlanta Road
330. Field #711/ID #206521 – American small house, 1546 Atlanta Road
331. Field #712/ID #206526 – bungalow, 1556 Atlanta Road
332. Field #714/ID #206527 – American small house, 1602 Atlanta Road
333. Field #715/ID #206528 – American small house, 1608 Atlanta Road
334. Field #716/ID #206371 – bungalow, 1616 Atlanta Road
335. Field #717/ID #206529 – American small house, 1720 Aircraft Drive
336. Field #718/ID #206530 – motel court/apts, 1713 Darwin Road
337. Field #720/ID #206534 – 1940s rental hse complex, 1730 Taylor Drive
338. Field #721/ID #206538 – Folk Vicotiran style house, 1962 Atlanta Road
339. Field #722/ID #206543 – pyramid cottage, 1972 Atlanta Road
340. Field #724/ID #206546 – Skyway Apartments, 815 S. Cobb Drive

Sandy Springs USGS Quadrangle - 16 historic resources

- 341. Field #725/ID #206547 – Marietta Camp Ground Arbor, 2301 Roswell Road
- 342. Field #726/ID #206548 – Marietta Camp Ground Tents, 2301 Roswell Road
- 343. Field #727/ID #206549 – Camp Ground Academy, 2301 Roswell Road
- 344. Field #728/ID #206550 – New South cottage, 3700 Roswell Road
- 345. Field #729/ID #206551 – New Providence Baptist Church, 3740 Providence Road
- 346. Field #730/ID #206377 – foursquare cottage, 3754 Providence Road
- 347. Field #733/ID #206978 – central hallway cottage, 2976 Sewell Mill Road
- 348. Field #734/ID #207050 – Weekend Resort Cottage, 4490 Bishop Lake Road
- 349. Field #735/ID #207051 – double pen, 4658 Lower Roswell Road
- 350. Field #737/ID #207053 – central hallway cottage, 503 Woodlawn Drive
- 351. Field #738/ID #207054 – single pen, 3895 Lower Roswell Road
- 352. Field #739/ID #207055 – central hallway cottage, 3290 Lower Roswell Road
- 353. Field #740/ID #207056 – gable wing cottage, 3031 Lower Roswell Road
- 354. Field #741/ID #207057 – Georgian cottage, 2930 Robinson Road
- 355. Field #742/ID #207058 – 2871 Robinson Road
- 356. Field #743/ID #207121 – American small house, 3140 Robinson Road
- 357. Field #744/ID #207123 – Hyde Farm/log single pen, 575 Hyde Road

Mableton USGS Quadrangle – 64 historic resources

- 358. Field #746/ID #207158 – Georgian cottage, 4115 Hicks Road
- 359. Field #747/ID #207159 – gable wing cottage, Concord at Hicks Road
- 360. Field #748/ID #207160 – Gnann-Love-Hill House, 201 Concord Road
- 361. Field #753/ID #207208 – Concord Woolen Mills & Mill Workers Village Ruins
- 362. Field #754/ID #207278 – Seaboard Railroad Trestle Bridge, Concord Rd/Nickajack
- 363. Field #756/ID #207211 – gable wing cottage, 1340 Anderson Mill Road
- 364. Field #757/ID #207212 – side gable cottage, 4340 Floyd Road
- 365. Field #758/ID #207210 – multiple retail commercial building, 4342 Floyd Road
- 366. Field #759/ID #207209 – Concord Church, Floyd Road
- 367. Field #760/ID #207213 – bungalow, 4646 Floyd Road
- 368. Field #761/ID #207214 – c1948 Colonial Revival house, 4656 Floyd Road
- 369. Field #762/ID #207215 – dairy farm, 4730 Floyd Road
- 370. Field #765/ID #206570 – Inman Lodge 637 F &AM, 940 Front Street
- 371. Field #766/ID #206572 – Mableton General Store, 948 Front Street
- 372. Field #767/ID #206574 – Glore House, 966 Front Street, Mableton
- 373. Field #768/ID #206583 – auto service garage, 930 Alley Street, Mableton
- 374. Field #769, ID #206584 – New South cottage, 5475 Church Street, Mableton
- 375. Field #770/ID #206585 – bungalow, 5465 Church Street, Mableton
- 376. Field #771/ID #206586 – bungalow, 5450 Church Street, Mableton
- 377. Field #773/ID #206379 – bungalow, 978 Mable Street, Mableton
- 378. Field #774/ID #206591 – bungalow, 988 Mable Street, Mableton
- 379. Field #775/ID #206592 – hall-parlor, 5470 Peak Street, Mableton
- 380. Field #776/ID #206593 – American small house, 1006 Mable Street, Mableton

381. Field #778/ID #206595 – central hallway cottage, 1027 Mable Street, Mableton
382. Field #779/ID #206380 – central hallway cottage, 1037 Mable Street, Mableton
383. Field #780/ID #206596 – American small house, 1126 Mable Street, Mableton
384. Field #781/ID #206597 – ranch house, 1168 Center Street, Mableton
385. Field #782/ID #206598 – ranch house, 963/959 Center Street, Mableton
386. Field #783/ID #206599 – bungalow, 971 Center Street, Mableton
387. Field #784/ID #206600 – hall-parlor, 983 Center Street, Mableton
388. Field #785/ID #206601 – Georgian cottage, 980 Center Street, Mableton
389. Field #786/ID #206602 – bungalow, 5412 Center Street, Mableton
390. Field #787/ID #206603 – bungalow, 1016 Center Street, Mableton
391. Field #788/ID #206604 – American small house, 5378 Peak Street, Mableton
392. Field #789/ID #206605 – bungalow, 5373 Peak Street, Mableton
393. Field #790/ID #206606 – gable wing cottage, 5362 Peak Street, Mableton
394. Field #791/ID #206607 – Mableton Elementary School, 5220 Church Street
395. Field #794/ID #206610 – central hallway cottage, 5495 Old Fort Road, Mableton
396. Field #795/ID #206611 – bungalow, 5433 Old Floyd Road, Mableton
397. Field #796/ID #206612 – bungalow, 5347 Old Floyd Road, Mableton
398. Field #797/ID #206613 – c1950 Colonial Revival style house, 5349 Old Floyd Rd
399. Field #798/ID #206614 – Efficiency Lodge, 5342 Old Floyd Road
400. Field #799/ID #206615 – bungalow, 5338 Old Floyd Road, Mableton
401. Field #800/ID #206616 – bungalow, 5334 Old Floyd Road, Mableton
402. Field #802/ID #206618 – T.J. Lowe Guano Manufacturing Plant/Barnes Hardware
403. Field #804/ID #206619 – auto service garage, 890 Veterans Memorial Highway
404. Field #805/ID #206620 – multiple retail commercial bldg, 878 Veterans Memorial
405. Field #806/ID #206621 – auto service station, 852 Veterans Memorial Highway
406. Field #807/ID #206622 – saddlebag, 854B Veterans Memorial Highway
407. Field #808/ID #206623 – bungalow, 854C Veterans Memorial Highway
408. Field #809/ID #207216 – Davis Chapel, 5425 Veterans Memorial Highway
409. Field #811/ID #207269 – Causey's Chapel/Shady Grove Church & Cemetery
410. Field #812/ID #207269 – central hallway cottage, Cardell Road at Timothy Lane
411. Field #813/ID #207270 – central hallway cottage, 2012 Cardell Road
412. Field #814/ID #207272 – bungalow, 1570 S. Gordon Road
413. Field #815/ID #207273 – central hallway cottage, 6052 Pisgah Road
414. Field #816/ID #207274 – saddlebag, 949 Blair Road
415. Field #817/ID #207287 – Georgian cottage, 6592 Factory Shoals Road
416. Field #818/ID #207275 – New South cottage, 6890 Factory Shoals Road
417. Field #819/ID #207276 – central hallway cottage, 5793 Old Gordon Road
418. Field #820/ID #207277 – auto service garage, Veterans Mem Hwy at Glore Road
419. Field #821/ID #207311 – American small house, Cooper Lake Rd at Vet Mem Hwy
420. Field #822/ID #207283 – Leland United Meth. Church, Vet. Mem. Hwy at Kitchens
421. Field #823/ID #207282 – auto service station, Vet. Mem. Hwy at Highview Dr.
422. Field #824/ID #207281 – Mt. Harmony Baptist Church, 561 Vet. Mem. Hwy

Northwest Atlanta USGS Quadrangle – 41 historic resources

423. Field #825/ID #206634 – Solomon Pace House, Paces Mill Road, Vinings

- 424. Field #826/ID #206635 – Western & Atlantic Railroad Pavilion, Paces Mill Road
- 425. Field #827/ID #206633 – Yarbrough House, 3010 Paces Mill Road, Vinings
- 426. Field #828/ID #206624 – Hill General Store/4040 Building, 3011 Paces Mill Road
- 427. Field #829/ID #206646 – Vest-Hodge House, 2949 Paces Ferry Road, Vinings
- 428. Field #830/ID #206625 – gable wing cottage, 5 Mountain Street, Vinings
- 429. Field #832/ID #206644 – Robinson's Tropical Garden Supper Club, Paces Ferry Rd
- 430. Field #833/ID #206645 – Paces Ferry Bridge, Paces Ferry Rd at Chattahoochee Rvr
- 431. Field #834/ID #206667 – bungalow, 3866 Atlanta Road, Gilmore
- 432. Field #835/ID #206671 – American small house, 3993 Atlanta Road, Gilmore
- 433. Field #836/ID #206672 – bungalow, 4003 Atlanta Road
- 434. Field #837/ID #206692 – American small house, 2090 Lee Road, Gilmore
- 435. Field #838/ID #206693 – bungalow, 2049 Lee Road, Gilmore
- 436. Field #839/ID #206695 – bungalow, 2008 Lee Road, Gilmore
- 437. Field #840/ID #206697 – American small house, 2001 Lee Road, Gilmore
- 438. Field #841/ID #206699 – New South cottage, 4030 Atlanta Road, Gilmore
- 439. Field #842/ID #206700 – bungalow, 2020 Cooper Lake Road, Gilmore
- 440. Field #843/ID #206703 – bungalow, 2040 Cooper Lake Road, Gilmore
- 441. Field #844/ID #206704 – Queen Anne cottage, 2215 Cooper Lake Road, Gilmore
- 442. Field #845/ID #206705 – bungalow, 2195 Cooper Lake Road, Gilmore
- 443. Field #846/ID #206707 – bungalow, 2185 Cooper Lake Road, Gilmore
- 444. Field #847/ID #206717 – bungalow, 4210 Maner Street, Gilmore
- 445. Field #848/ID #206719 – bungalow, Cooper Lake Road at Weaver Street
- 446. Field #849/ID #206273 – bungalow, 4290 Weaver Street, Gilmore
- 447. Field #850/ID #206725 – bungalow, 4278 Weaver Street, Gilmore
- 448. Field #851/ID #206872 – American small house, 4221 Weaver Street, Gilmore
- 449. Field #852/ID #206873 – bungalow, 2090 Young Street, Oakdale
- 450. Field #853/ID #206874 – bungalow, 4340 Atlanta Road, Oakdale
- 451. Field #855/ID #206884 – VFW Post 10799, 4360 Atlanta Road, Oakdale
- 452. Field #856/ID #206954 – Oakdale Building, 4368 Atlanta Road, Oakdale
- 453. Field #857/ID #206971 – bungalow, 4390 Atlanta Road, Oakdale
- 454. Field #858/ID #206973 – American small house, 4417 Oakdale Road, Oakdale
- 455. Field #859/ID #206975 – hall-parlor, 4421 Oakdale Road, Oakdale
- 456. Field #860/ID #206961 – bungalow, 4435 Oakdale Road, Oakdale
- 457. Field #862/ID #206963 – bungalow, 4467 Oakdale Road, Oakdale
- 458. Field #863/ID #206964 – saddlebag, 4497 Oakdale Road, Oakdale
- 459. Field #864/ID #207310 – Fitzhugh Lee School, 4400 Atlanta Road, Oakdale
- 460. Field #866/ID #207306 – warehouse, 4888 Atlanta Road
- 461. Field #867/ID #207285 – warehouse, 4884 Atlanta Road
- 462. Field #868/ID #207284 – church, Plant Atkinson Road
- 463. Field #870/ID #207308 – Log Cabin Community Sunday School, 2699 Log Cabin
- 464. Field #871/ID #207280 – Western and Atlantic Railroad Bridge, River Road

Recommendations of Priorities for Nomination:

The following is a short list of resources that have been recommended for nomination to the National Register. They have been chosen on the basis of their unique character, local and regional significance, integrity, relationship to other important historic resources, and in some cases, susceptibility to developmental pressures. Exclusion from this list is not an indication of a resource's (or group of resources) lack of importance or ineligibility for listing on the National Register.

❖ Marietta Campground (c1837)

An outstanding, remarkably intact early 19th century Methodist revival campground. The campground consists of a rare c1838 oak tabernacle (or "arbor"), twenty-three "tents" forming a half circle around the tabernacle, the early 20th century Campground Academy Building, and cemetery. The site is also significant for its longtime use as a religious meeting ground dating back to the earliest period of settlement in Cobb County.



Photo 65: Marietta Campground Tabernacle (c1838) – Roswell Road

The first gathering was held in 1837 under a brush arbor with pine fires providing light at night. Since then, an "old fashioned Christian Revival" has taken place at this site every third Friday in July for the last 169 years.

❖ Smith–Manning House/”Rockford” (c1839-1841)

An outstanding early 19th century, Greek Revival style plantation house. One of three examples of the “Sand Hills cottage” type in Cobb County, the house features a frame, one-story, front gable main living quarters raised on a full-height, coursed stone basement. During the Civil War the house was used first as a headquarters by the Confederate Army during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and later as a field hospital. The property is also significant as an outstanding 19th century plantation complex in which the original main house, substantial agricultural acreage, outbuildings, and historic landscaping remain intact – one of the few early 19th century plantations remaining in Cobb County that retains its historic rural/agricultural context.



Photo 66: Smith-Manning House/”Rockford” – 425 Manning Road, Marietta

❖ Power-Jackson Cabin (c1840)

Outstanding single pen, hewn log cabin with half dovetail notching. Displays very good integrity with minor alterations. Significant as one of the few (and perhaps best) examples of a hewn log, early settlers cabin remaining in the county.

❖ Hyde Farm (c1840)

The Hyde Farm is a pristine 19th century farmstead featuring an original c1840s homestead, a variety of late 19th and early 20th century outbuildings, and nearly 100 acres of original historical acreage set in a pristine, rural agricultural landscape. Located along the Chattahoochee River in Southeast Cobb County, the Hyde Farm is one of the last contiguous parcels of undeveloped land in the area that has been continually farmed since the early 19th century. The original homestead, the Power-Hyde House, is an outstanding intact, single pen, hewn log cabin with two c1920 one-room additions. Although altered over time, the Power-Hyde House is significant as one of the few examples of a hewn log, early settlers cabin remaining in the county.



Photo 67: Power-Hyde House (c1840), Hyde Farm – Mount Bethel Community

❖ Pioneer Log Dogtrot/I-house (c1830-39), Hiram-Lithia Springs at Hill Road

Outstanding, relatively intact early frontier house - originally built as a one-story, hewn log dogtrot with half dovetail notching. It appears that a braced frame second floor was added later, probably during the mid-to-late 19th century - the open dogtrot was enclosed and clapboard was installed over the log first floor during this time. The house is significant as a good example of a hewn log homestead built by



Photo 68: Early Pioneer Hewn Log Dogtrot/I-house, Powder Springs vicinity



Photo 69: 1/2 dovetail notching at corner

Continued from page __:

early settlers as basic shelter under pioneer conditions and later greatly expanded and remodeled into a substantial farmhouse once a successful and prosperous farm operation had been established. The house is currently vacant and is in danger of being lost through demolition by neglect.

❖ Antebellum Houses Related to the Atlanta Campaign

While many Civil War-era houses related to the Atlanta Campaign have already been listed in the National Register (Israel Causey-Maxham House, Mable House, William Gibbs McAdoo House, Cheney-Newcomer House, Kolb House), there are several others in Cobb County of comparable significance that should be recognized. This list includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Robert McAfee House (c1840 - 1849), 2595 Bells Ferry Road, Marietta vicinity. Served as the headquarters of Union General Kenner Garrard during a portion of the campaign.
- Green-Bullard House/Green Plantation (c1840-49), 3780 Dallas Highway, Due West Community. During the summer of 1864 this house - known at that time as the Widow (Piety M.) Green House - was used as a hospital by Confederate forces engaged in nearby skirmishes. The house is located almost directly between Lost Mountain Crossroads, the eastern-most point of a line of defensive earthworks erected by Confederate forces intended to stop the Union advance into Cobb County, and Mud Creek, a major battle site along Dallas Road.
- Wallis House (c1850), 2114 Burnt Hickory Road, Marietta vicinity. The Wallis House served as the Headquarters for Union General O.O. Howard during operations related to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 19 - 21, 1864.



Photo 70: McAfee House (c1840-49) – a central hallway cottage remodeled c1930.



Photo 71: Green – Bullard House (c1840-49) – a central hallway cottage remodeled in Folk Victorian style c1880s.



Photo 72: Wallis House (c1850-59) – a good example of the central hallway type.

❖ Mars Hill Presbyterian Church/Red Rock School House (c1883)

Originally a rural, front gable frame church when built c1883, this building was later converted for use as a one room schoolhouse during the early 1900s. The Mars Hill Presbyterian Church was established c1837. In 1841 the congregation established the Mars Hill Cemetery. Around 1900 the congregation built a new church building at their revival campground on Mars Hill Road, a seven acre site established in 1850. As the church building located adjacent the cemetery was no longer needed, the congregation ceded the building to the Cobb Board of Education in 1902. The building served as a school house for the Red Rock militia district until 1938. The building is presently used as the Mars Hill Community Center. The building is one of the few one-room school houses remaining in the county.



Photo 73: Mars Hill Church/Red Rock School House – Mars Hill Church Road

❖ Log Cabin Community Sunday School (c1912-1948)

The Log Cabin Community Sunday School is an outstanding rustic, suburban church complex consisting of several buildings and ornamental structures set within a bucolic early 20th century landscape. The site was originally established as an inter-denominational community religious center for the growing suburbs that developed along the lines of the Atlanta-Marietta Interurban Railway during the early 1910s. Buildings on the property include the original c1912 "log cabin" Sunday School building, a c1947 recreation hall, and a rustic stone, c1949 Gothic Revival "chapel" that replaced the second, larger log cabin sanctuary built on the site in 1919. In addition to terraced concrete steps and sloping paths, the site includes a c1942 stone bell tower and the c1944 Memorial Well. The Log Cabin Community Sunday School is the only historic resource that remains from the period of early 20th century suburban development that occurred along the Log Cabin Road segment of the Interurban Railway.



Photo 74: Original c1912 log cabin Sunday School building & c1948 Bell Tower

❖ Skyway Apartments (c1955) – 815 S. Cobb Drive

Outstanding c1950s, Moderne style "garden" apartment buildings - two identical two-story buildings featuring a flat roof, generously overhanging eaves, stucco exterior, corner windows, and decorative wrought iron railings. Significant as a good example of an intact c1950s, low-rise suburban apartment complex.

❖ Mableton Historic District

Mableton is the most intact of all the communities surveyed in Cobb County, displaying a number of late 19th and early 20th century historic resources concentrated within a small grid plan core of three bisecting north-south and east-west streets. Although Mableton had its origins during the early 19th century, the town is significant as a passenger and freight stop that developed along the Georgia Pacific Railroad during the late 19th century. Mableton was the first depot and town in the county to be established along the new railroad when sixty one lots on the north side of tracks were offered at auction in 1882. Significant residential, commercial, public, and institutional buildings include the Inman Lodge Building, Mableton General Store, the Glore House, Mableton Elementary School, the Robert Mable House, and the T.J. Lowe Guano Manufacturing Plant/Barnes Hardware. Although most of the forty-four historic resources surveyed within Mableton's historic town core appear individually eligible for listing in the National Register, the town as a whole is largely intact and appears eligible as a historic district.

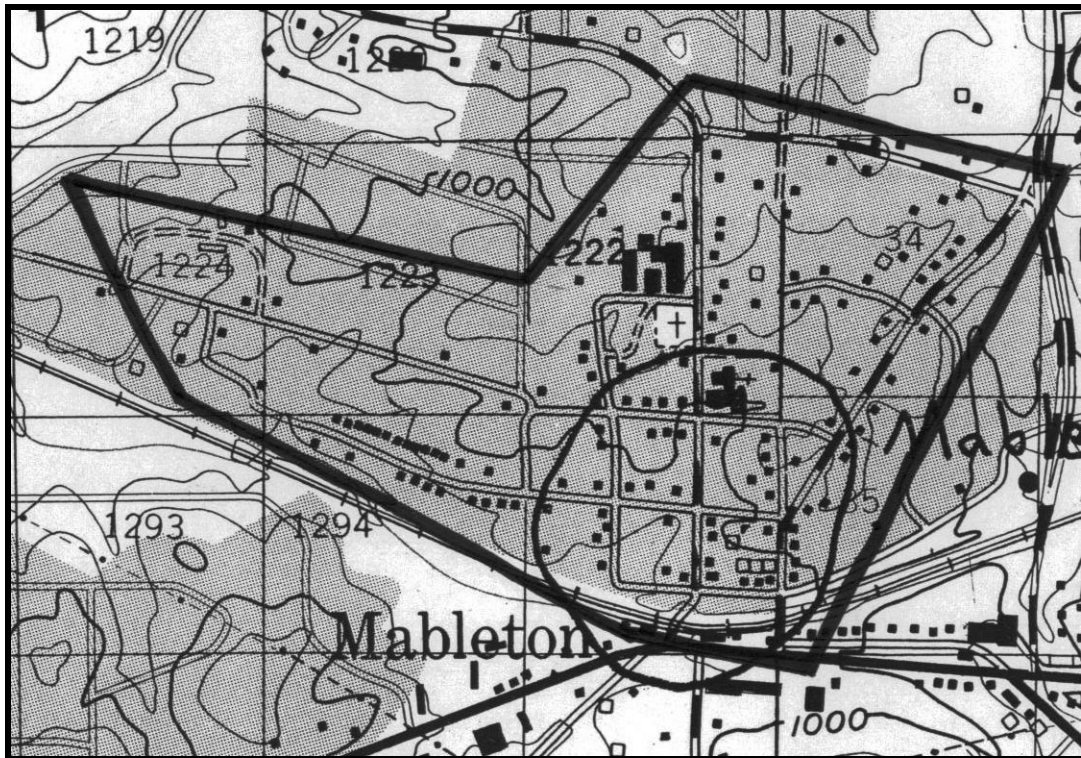


Figure 10: Mableton Historic District Boundaries. Circled section denotes original c1882 grid plan.

❖ Fair Oaks Historic District

Fair Oaks is a residential suburb located between Marietta and Smyrna that was established along the lines of the Interurban Railway during the early 20th century. The Interurban Railway connected downtown Marietta and downtown Atlanta, was established in 1905 and ran until 1947 when the trolley line was replaced by bus service. The interurban line was the longest such inner-city commuter streetcar line in the Southeast, and the only one of its kind in the state of Georgia. Of the communities that developed around the five stations along the Cobb County segment, Fair Oaks is the only suburban development associated with the Interurban Railway that remains relatively intact. With over 25,000 residents, Fair Oaks is the size of a small city, featuring a variety of early 20th century residential, commercial, institutional, and religious buildings. In addition to early 20th century resources, Fair Oaks also features several mid 20th century American small house and ranch subdivisions. Due to the sheer number of historic resources located within Fair Oaks, representative examples were surveyed on the perimeter of the original development – on Atlanta Road along the route of the trolley line and Austell Road. Although most of the twenty one representative examples surveyed appear individually eligible for listing in the National Register, the earliest section of Fair Oaks between Atlanta Road and South Cobb Drive is largely intact and appears eligible for listing as a large historic district containing 100 to 200 historic resources.

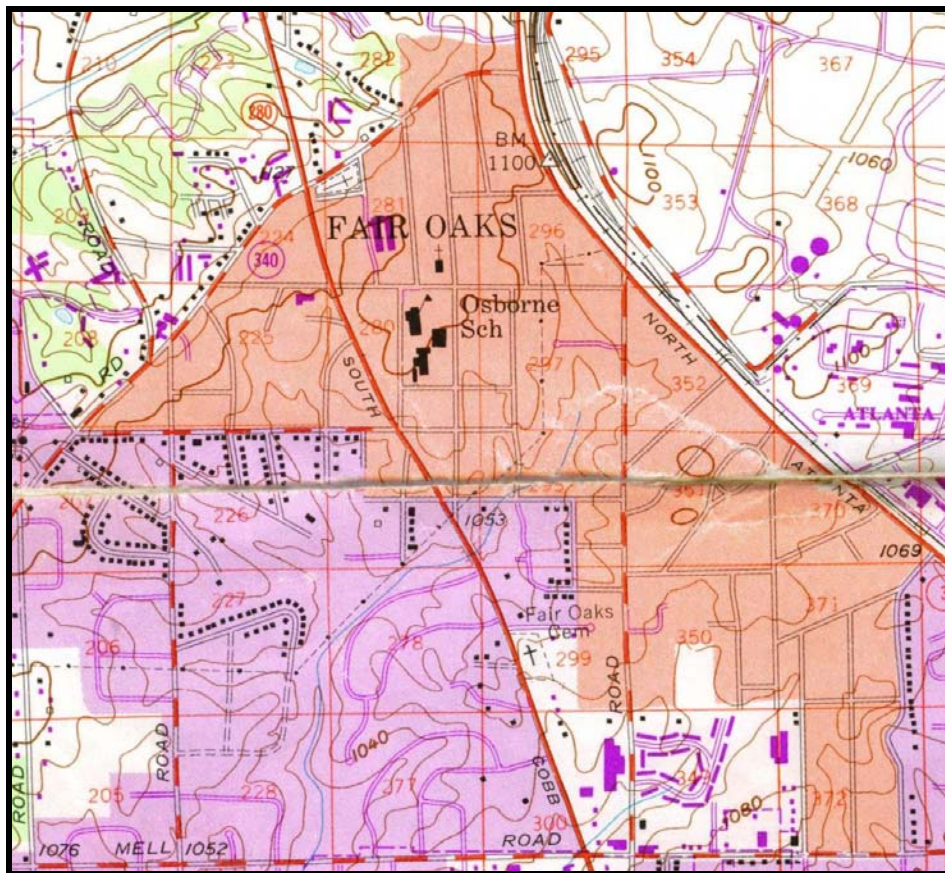


Figure 11: Fair Oaks Community

SECTION 8: LOCAL PERSPECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cobb County is a very large county – the third largest in Georgia with a population over 600,000 – with hundreds of historic resources, communities, and sites. As part of the metropolitan Atlanta area, it is also one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. The rural and agricultural character of the county and the small town atmosphere of its incorporated cities and towns, particularly in the southern and southeastern sections of the county, has steadily been eroded over the last few decades by suburban and commercial sprawl from Atlanta. Residential subdivisions have replaced farms and farming communities at an alarming rate and large road building projects through the county have altered the historic context of numerous historic crossroad communities. As a result, hundreds of historic resources have been lost.

The first major step taken by the county toward protecting its architectural and archeological heritage was the passage of a countywide historic preservation ordinance in 1984. Through the design review function of the historic preservation commission and the grassroots efforts of Cobb Landmarks, a non-profit historical society founded during the early 1970s, several historic resources and sites have been successfully preserved for future generations. Success stories include the preservation of the Power Cabin, establishment of the Concord Bridge Historic District, and the development of design guidelines for the Clarkdale Historic District. In addition, Cobb County boasts 31 National and Local Register sites, including 12 districts which are listed on the national and/or local registers of historic places.

As part of their preservation mission, the Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission and the Cobb County Board of Commissioners commissioned a study of the county's cultural resources in 1988. Conducted by Dr. Darlene R. Roth, the seminal work that resulted – Architecture, Archeology, and Landscapes: Resources for Historic Preservation in Unincorporated Cobb County, Georgia – provided an inventory of the county's historic and archeological resources as well as recommendations for future preservation efforts. This work was consulted in forming the following list of lost and endangered resources and districts as well as recommendations for future preservation planning.

Lost and Endangered Historic Resources and Districts

Lost Resources and Districts:

- Tritt Farm – Post Oak Tritt Road

The Roth study identifies the Tritt Farm as one of the “two properties (that) stand out as truly exceptional examples of rural 19th-20th century rural strongholds.” Within the last few years the Tritt Farm was purchased, the farmland associated with the property was developed into a residential subdivision, and the outbuildings were destroyed. While an effort was made to preserve the Tritt House as part of a small heritage park adjacent the office and community center, the house appears to

have been largely rebuilt. As a result of these actions, the Tritt Farm has completely lost its historic context and the house has suffered an irrevocable loss of integrity.

- Lost Mountain Store – Lost Mountain Crossroads

As a result of the conversion of Dallas Highway into a multilane parkway, the junction of Dallas Highway with Mars Hill and Lost Mountain Roads has become a busy commercial intersection with a very high volume of automobile traffic and a point of concentration for commercial strip development. While the widening of the highway did much to erode the rural character of the crossroad, the construction of a shopping center behind the Lost Mountain Store eliminated whatever historic context remained. In addition to the loss of the outbuildings and a residence associated with the store, an addition off the rear of the building – added when the building was adapted for reuse as a bank branch – has diminished the historic integrity of the structure itself. The preservation of this local landmark should still be seen as a victory but should be measured against what was lost in the process. Like the Tritt House, the preservation of the Lost Mountain Store at the cost of its original historic surroundings has left the original structure in an idealized and contrived environment (although its adaptive reuse appears to have been much more sensitive).

- Log Cabin/Interurban Railway Historic District – Southeast Cobb County

The Roth study lists a linear concentration of early 20th century residences along Log Cabin Road as having potential as a small historic district. The area developed as a stop along the route of the Atlanta-Marietta Interurban Railway. As a result of heavy subdivision development along Log Cabin Road, the Log Cabin Community Sunday School is the only historic resource that remains today. A linear park along the path of the original trolley route on Log Cabin Road is the only indication of the areas origins as a streetcar suburb.

- J.H. Carmichael Farm and General Store – Southeast Cobb County

Located on Log Cabin Road, Carmichael's was the Log Cabin Road stop for the interurban trolley line. Listed in the National Register, the site featured the c1884 J.H. Carmichael House, the c1914 general store building, several agricultural buildings, Civil War breastworks (a section of Johnston's River Line), and field systems. Due to developmental pressure and planned road construction, the Roth study listed Carmichael's as "among the most endangered of Cobb's National Register sites." The house and store is no longer extant, having been replaced by a large residential development.

- Gilmore/Oakdale Historic Districts – Southeast Cobb County

Gilmore and Oakdale are two small, potential residential historic districts identified in the Roth study. Like Log Cabin Road, Gilmore and Oakdale are early 20th century suburban communities that developed as stops along the interurban trolley line. The

widening and re-routing of Atlanta Road – part of the original route of the Interurban Railway – and the construction of the East-West Connector between Gilmore and Oakdale has greatly diminished the historic context and character of both suburbs. The new road construction has resulted in the creation of a large, busy intersection. Both communities are rapidly being redeveloped for new construction. Most of the historic resources identified by Roth as comprising a potential historic district in Gilmore have been demolished and replaced with larger houses while many of the remaining resources have been vacated and are slated for demolition. Although the main concentration of historic resources that make up Oakdale appear to be largely intact, the close proximity of the East-West Connector had eroded much of the communities historic context. In addition, several historic bungalows along Oakdale Road have been demolished for new construction.

Endangered Resources and Districts:

- Mableton

Of all of Cobb County's unincorporated towns and communities, Mableton appears to be the most intact. Despite historic and new commercial strip development along Veterans Memorial Highway (Bankhead Highway), Mableton retains a small town atmosphere that has been lost in other sections of the county. However, increased suburban and commercial sprawl along Floyd Road north of Mableton may eventually pose a threat if left unchecked. The construction of an Eckerd's Pharmacy at a key intersection in the Floyd Community was later followed by the demolition of over 20 small, early 20th century houses to make way for a new residential subdivision.

- Ranch Houses and other mid-20th Century/Cold War-era Resources

The introduction of ranch houses and American small house types during the 1940s and 1950s coincided with Cobb County's greatest period of growth. During this time the population of the county doubled and the need for housing was dire. As a result, hundreds of subdivisions consisting of ranch and American small houses were built throughout Cobb County. The ranch house and American small house were also popular in rural areas and were built in great numbers along country roads and on the outskirts of small towns and crossroads communities. While many examples of these types are similar in form and appear to lack the traditional architectural distinction of earlier house forms, they nevertheless represent an important time in the development of Cobb County and the region. Because of the sheer number of these resources and their lack of considerable age, many people have difficulty seeing the value in these buildings let alone accepting them as significant historic resources deserving of preservation. Abandoned ranch houses are a common sight along the county's rural highways while the demolition of entire ranch subdivisions are accepted without a fight by public officials and preservation organizations.

- Johnston's River Line

Recommendations for Future Preservation Planning

- ❖ Sponsor National Register and Local Historic District Nominations for Mableton and Fair Oaks
- ❖ Conduct an inventory of mid-20th Century/Cold War era resources
- ❖ Develop a Preservation Plan for Significant Early Pioneer and Antebellum houses
- ❖ Implement Preservation Plan developed by National Park Service Park entitled “Kennesaw Mountain National Battelfield – Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Earthworks Preservation Plan.” The plan identifies the existing and future conditions of the study areas and suggests preservation strategies.
- ❖ Develop a preservation plan for the remaining sections of the Johnston River Line centered on the 100 acre tract already owned by the county. Incorporate into plans for the proposed Johnston’s River Trail.

SECTION 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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